

The Hongkong Telegraph

WEATHER FORECAST
SHOWERS
Barometer 29.58

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)

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August 2 1915, Temperature 6 a.m. 80 2 p.m. 83
Humidity " 87 " 81

August 2 1915, Temperature 6 a.m. 77 2 p.m. 75
Humidity " 87 " 93

2983 日二時月六

MONDAY, AUGUST 2, 1915.

一拜禮 日二時月八 號 SINGLE COPY 10 CENTS
436 PER ANNUM

TO-DAY'S LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS

THE CONTRABAND COTTON QUESTION.

BRITAIN PROPOSES TO BUY UP NORMAL EXPORTS

No Sympathy at Home with Peace Proposals.

MR. BALFOUR'S CUTTING REPLY TO COUNT REVENTLOW.

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph."]

REPORTED COTTON CONTRABAND.

ARRANGEMENTS WITH HOLLAND AND SCANDINAVIAN COUNTRIES.

August 1, 7.55 p.m.
Considerable prominence is given to reports that the Government intends to declare cotton contraband, and that it will probably arrange to buy the normal export from America to Germany and Austria, and is making simultaneous arrangements with Holland and the Scandinavian countries.

THE POPE'S PLEA FOR PEACE.

FINDS NO RESPONSE IN GREAT BRITAIN.

August 1, 7.55 p.m.
The Pope's plea for peace, finds no response in Great Britain. The Pope's implication, that all are equally responsible for the war, is indignantly rejected. The universal opinion is that there can be no peace till a repetition of present events is made impossible in the future. An index of the country's temper is afforded by an incident which occurred at Leicester. Travelling preachers and members of a self-styled society the "Fellowship of Reconciliation," attempted to tour the country, spreading a peace propaganda. They met with short shrift at the hands of the people of Leicester, who burned their tents, caravan and equipment, administered a beating to the members of the party, and concluded by singing "Tipperary" and the National Anthem over the ashes of the outfit.

SIR JOHN FRENCH'S REPORT.

August 2, 1.00 a.m.
Field Marshal Sir John French reports that there was further fighting on July 30, after the first German attack which was reported in a communique of that date and which resulted in the recapture of lost trenches west of Hooge. An action on July 31 was chiefly confined to the artillery, but last night we successfully repulsed two further infantry attacks. There was no infantry action on the last night.

TO-DAY'S LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

ANOTHER EXAMPLE OF GERMAN HIGHHANDEDNESS.

FRENCH GOVERNMENT THREATEN REPRISALS.

August 1, 10.40 p.m.
Another example of German highhandedness is contained in a French communique announcing that the Germans have arrested 130 of the principal inhabitants of Roubaix on the ground that the town refused to pay an indemnity of 150,000 francs for the bombardment of Alexandrette, in Asia minor, by the French fleet. They likewise refused to allow their manufacturers to open their factories, at the word of the German army. The French Government threaten reprisals.

FRENCH COMMUNIQUE.

GERMAN BATTALION SURPRISED.

August 2, 1.00 a.m.
A Paris communique says that there have been actions at various points at the front. Several of our batteries surprised a German battalion assembled at a village between the Meuse and the Moselle. They subjected it to a devastating fire. German aeroplanes dropped 20 bombs on the plateau of Ma'zaville near Nancy, causing no damage.

GERMANS LOSE CONSIDERABLY IN ALSACE.

August 1, 6.50 p.m.
Reuter's correspondent in Paris says that the only feature of a communique is that a German attack in Alsace has been defeated with very considerable losses, and that the French aeroplane raids continue.

ANNIVERSARY MESSAGES.

MINISTERS, THE ALLIES, AND AMERICA.

August 1, 6.50 a.m.
To-day being the anniversary of the outbreak of war, Mr. Asquith, Sir Edward Grey, Viscount Bryce and others sent messages to America in which they affirm that Great Britain's duty is to continue to the end. "It is not a question of our hopes but of our duties which we shall fulfil in order and to do all which may achieve and cherish a just and lasting peace." This is also the determination of all the Allies. Russia though hard pressed eloquently and sincerely asserts her belief in final victory. The Russian Press reproduces the Tsar's declaration of a year ago "I here solemnly declare that we will not conclude peace till the last enemy soldier has left our land."

Russia to-day sends greetings to her Allies deeply appreciating their self-sacrificing aid in exerting pressure on the enemy on all sides.

The *Bourse Gazette* says that all the Allies hail Russia, expressing their heroic loyalty to stand by her to the end till light dispels the gloom.

The Tsar, in an order to the army and navy, says that despite Russia's glorious efforts, the enemy is not yet broken, still we mustn't lose heart but face the new sacrifices and trials which are necessary to lead Russia to victory. Painful trials had often been sent to Russia but she has always emerged with new strength and power.

COUNT REVENTLOW'S ACCUSATIONS

MR. BALFOUR'S QUAIN COMMENT.

August 1, 6.40 p.m.
The London correspondent of the *New York World* submitted to Mr. Balfour an article written by Count Reventlow, entitled a Year of Naval Warfare. Mr. Balfour in a stinging reply says that the entire world has long made up its mind as to who is the aggressor in this war. It is not worth Count Reventlow's while charging Great Britain with it. Count Reventlow emphasises that Great Britain has failed to induce the German fleet to come out and fight, but surely this German triumph could be accomplished by the least efficient fleet in the world and by the most incapable commander. The truth is; the German fleet up till now has done nothing, the German policy of attrition has completely failed, the German armies of the loss of British warships are untrue. No British ship has either been sunk or severely damaged except in the sea fight off Chile. We did not lose a cockle-boat in the North-Sea battle; but German fiction is better than their pride. Their satisfaction at the bombardment of undefended towns on the Yorkshire coast is an exploit as inglorious as it is immoral.

TO-DAY'S LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

Anyone reading Count Reventlow's article would think that submarines were a German invention but the facts were no more hid from Washington or London than from Berlin or Vienna. What was new in the German use of submarines was their methods against defenceless merchantmen and trawlers, this was purely German, but their murderous methods had not effected, in the slightest degree, the economic life of Great Britain. Meanwhile the British Navy had driven the enemy's commerce from the seas, had guarded the allied commerce, had prevented any invasion of Great Britain, had allowed the movement of unparalleled numbers of British troops in all the oceans, and had prevented Germany from helping her colonies, which had been wrested from her.

The British Empire can only hope that the second year will be as successful as the first. There will assuredly be no relaxation of her efforts.

[In the event of telegrams arriving too late for insertion on this page they will be found on the Extra.]

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

THE IBERIAN.

August 1, 5.10 p.m.
The surgeon of the Iberian says that a shell passed over the bridge without warning, killing six men. The crew rowed for six hours in boats before they were rescued. Two of the eight wounded are dead, including an American (not a woman as previously reported by Reuter).

THE KAISER AND HIS CONSCIENCE.

August 1, 5.10 p.m.
The Kaiser, in a manifesto to the German people on the anniversary of the declaration of war, says:—"Before God and history my conscience is clear. I have not willed this war. In full gratitude we can say to-day God was with us."

THE EVACUATION OF LUBLIN.

August 1, 5.10 p.m.
A Petrograd communique admits the evacuation of Lublin and the railway between the stations of Nova Alexandria and Belovetz, and says the troops between the Vistula and the Bug were ordered on Thursday night to retire to prepared positions at the rear, which they did successfully and unmolested.

[The following telegrams appeared in our special edition of yesterday:—]

THE IBERIAN.

ANOTHER AMERICAN SUBJECT KILLED.

July 31, 12.35 a.m.
An American woman was among the killed on the Leyland liner Iberian.

GERMAN COMMUNIQUE.

RUSSIANS STILL HINDER VON MACKENSEN'S MARCH.

July 31, 11.50 p.m.
According to an Amsterdam message, a German communique says:—North-west of Lemsa and the railway east of Rozan, our attack is progressing. The troops of General von Woyrsch, which had crossed to the right bank of the Vistula, have advanced eastward, despite a stubborn resistance, on the line Norvo-Alexandroje, to the heights of the Vistula, north of Lublin, which they occupied yesterday. South of Cholm the enemy has again resisted General von Mackensen's pursuing troops.

(Continued on page 8.)

TELEGRAMS

NEWS FOR BUSY MEN

CONDENSED.

The Russian Press on the anniversary of the war, reproduce the Tsar's declaration of a year ago.

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The Tsar in an order to the army and navy says despite Russia's glorious efforts the enemy is not yet broken.

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Considerable prominence is given at Home to reports which state that the Government intends to declare cotton contraband.

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The London correspondent of the *New York World* submitted to Mr. Balfour, an article, by Count Reventlow, entitled A Year of Naval Warfare. Mr. Balfour made a stinging reply to it.

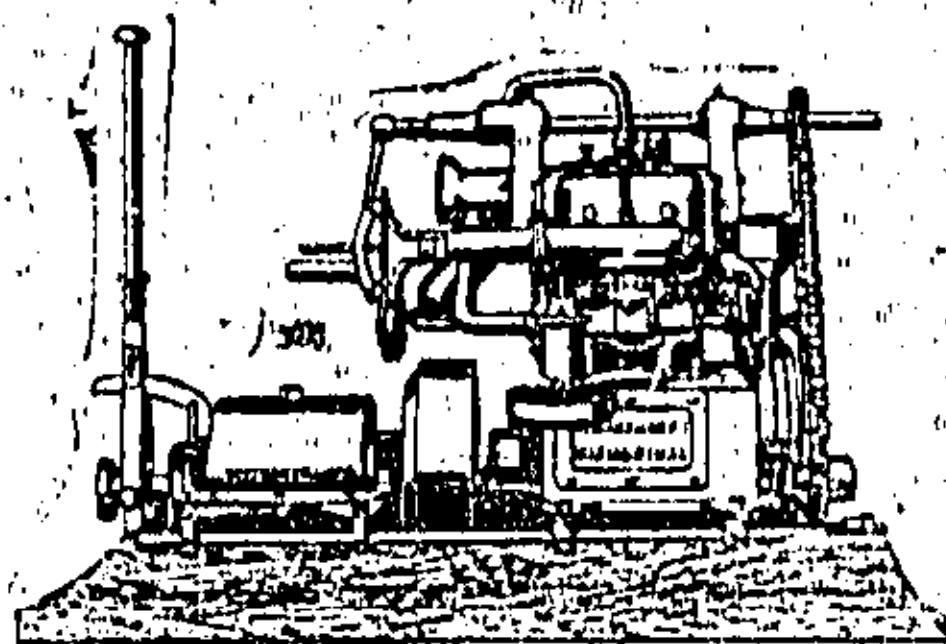
The Pope's implication that all are equally responsible for the war is indignantly rejected in England and the universal opinion is, that there can be no peace till a repetition of the present events are impossible.

Preachers and members, self styled "Fellowship of Reconciliation" attempting to preach a peace propaganda met with short shrift at the hands of the people in Leicester, who burned their tents and caravan.

DON'T FORGET.

TO-DAY.
Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Messrs. Charles Howitt and Phillips Co.—Theatre Royal.
TO-MORROW.
Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Messrs. Howitt and Phillips Co.—Theatre Royal—9.15 a.m.
Wednesday, August 4:
Intercession Service—St. John's Cathedral—8.30 p.m.
Saturday August 7:
General Meeting—Steam Laundry, Co., Ltd.—12.30 p.m.
H.K. Jockey Club—Extraordinary General Meeting 12.45.
Gymkhana—Rice Course—3.30 p.m.
Wednesday, August 11:
Sale of Leasehold Property—P. G. Lammer's Sales Room—3.00 p.m.

NOTICES



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Hongkong, June 11th, 1913.

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Hongkong, 26th Jan., 1912.

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ACTING MANAGER.

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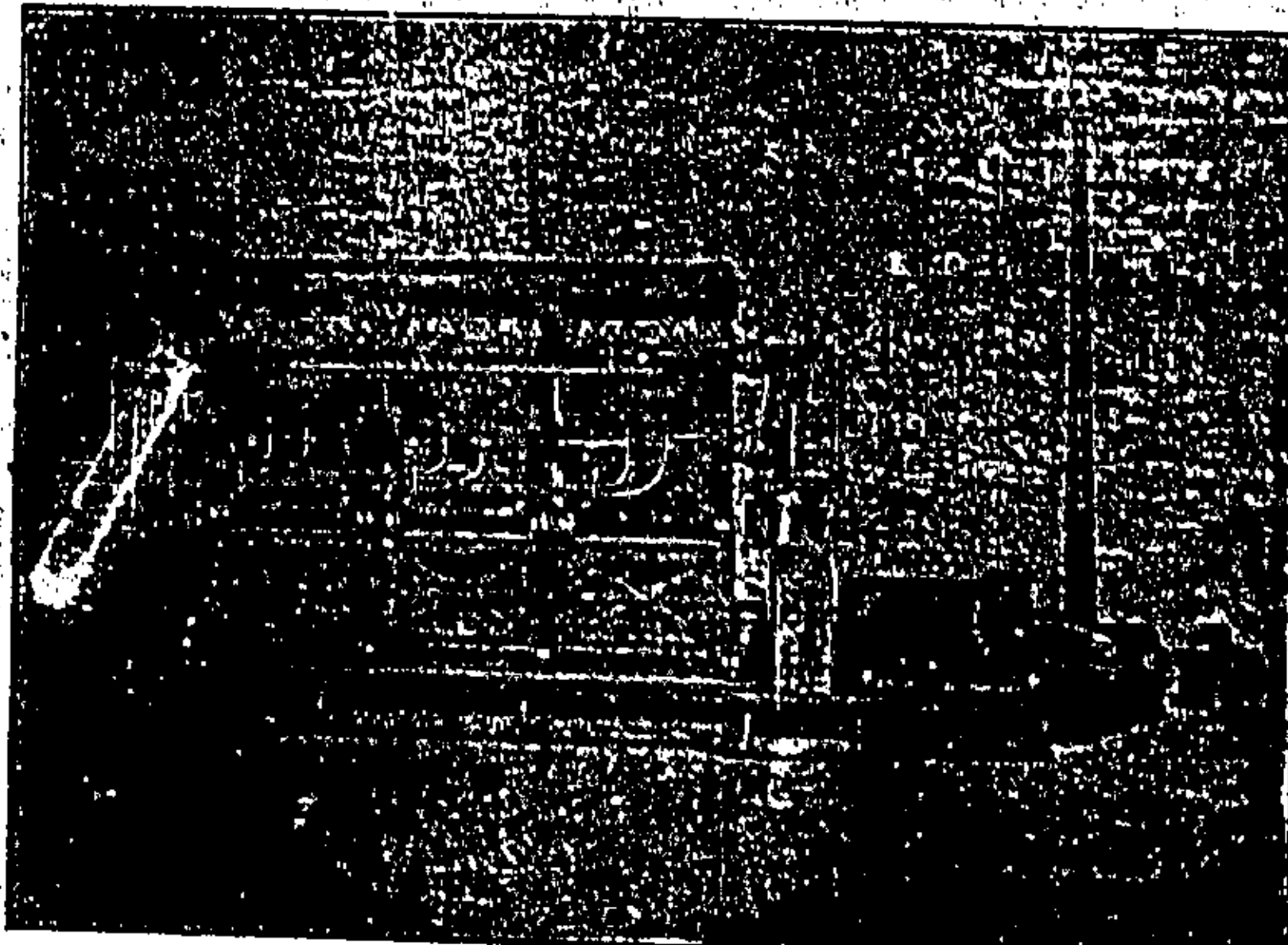
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P. O. PEUSTER, Manager.

NOTICES

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OUR CONTEMPORARIES

South China Morning Post.

Russia's Awakening.
"This is not a war of men; it is a war of machines." These words were uttered by a distinguished correspondent nearly a year ago and how truly spoken becomes more and more manifest as the war proceeds. The allies have men innumerable, men sufficient to hedge the enemy on every side, but they lack the machinery without which it is utterly impossible to wage the war successfully. Russia realises this need today. Her millions of men, who are second to none in courage, are compelled to retreat before the machine-armed invader. But the fact that Russia foresaw the danger and prepared to meet it calmly in peace the confidence that her present sacrifices are only temporary. As in England, there is in Russia a great movement for the bringing into play of every form of national activity for securing success in the ultimate issue of the war. Like England, Russia was unprepared in the beginning and again like England, Russia cherished a belief that there might be peace ere another winter began.

Daily Press.

Why Does Hongkong Hesitate? What share, then, are Hongkong and Singapore preparing to take in this great patriotic effort to lessen the loss of precious lives by hastening the hour of victory? They have been liberal in their contributions of men and money; will they withhold from those men who have made the supreme sacrifice the weapons without which that sacrifice must be in vain? In addition to the Government dockyards and railways there are splendidly equipped engineering establishments in both Colonies which could give valuable aid in this great emergency. Shortly after the outbreak of hostilities, we believe, inquiries were made officially for the purpose of ascertaining their potentialities, but so far, no attempt appears to have been made to utilise them. Why? As Mr. Lloyd George pointed out the other day to the representatives of the coal-mining industry, "the time has come for every man and woman to help. The trenches are not all in Flanders. Every pit is a trench, every workshop a rampart, every yard a fortress." The truth of this could not be more strongly emphasised than by the events now happening on the Eastern Front, where our gallant Russian Allies are fighting with superb courage an unequal battle against the superior equipment of our common foe, while our own forces on the Western front are unable to grasp the opportunity to profit by Germany's preoccupation.

China Mail.

War's Effect on the Salons.
While the war has made inactive most of the French painters, it has beguiled the British; but, in the opinion of most of the critics, it has also misled them. France will hold no Salon this year; her painters are fighting. Some of them are using their pencil, but to little personal satisfaction. A Paris correspondent of the Times mentions the lament of one over the changes that have "robbed war of its beauty. The trench is the enemy of military art," and any action that might appeal to the artist takes place in the rear. British artists, however, have opened their Academy as usual, but the exhibition "is not a great collection," says Mr. O. Lewis Hind, the well known critic of the London Daily Chronicle. Of course, nobody expected it would be; he adds: for British painters also, the younger of them, are with the colours. On press day some of the critics appeared in khaki. Instead of painting, many of the artists spent the winter drilling in the courtyard of Burlington House, and the record of their devotion painted by Andrew O. Gow, forms one of the notable pictures of the year.

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AND

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Hongkong, 18th July, 1914.

GENERAL NEWS.

British Priests at the Front.
As many as four of the Westminster Cathedral priests are now at the front as Army chaplains. Father Francis Rusher, who was the first to go, has been with the Army in the field since before Christmas, and Father Lionel Smith, Father Joseph Reardon, and Father George Craven went out a few weeks ago. They are all well-known men, with special qualifications for the work.

A Record.
Mr. Herbert Jenkins, the publisher, is proud of what is an excellent bid for a war record. Since the war began the whole of his male staff have "joined up," with the exception of the office-boy, who is too young, and one man who has made three unsuccessful attempts to pass the doctor. Three members of the staff, have been promoted, and two have been wounded.—*Pall Mall*.

Britishers "Still Swear."
Following the old tradition, our men still swear in Flanders, but it will relieve many to know, on the authority of Professor Morgan, that the profanity is purely automatic and subconscious, says the *Pall Mall Gazette*. The excitement of going into action excites words and sentiments which would, in ordinary circumstances, be kept severely under control. The same phenomenon has been noticed in cases of delirium; and we need not count it a black mark against the most wonderful Army that ever took the field, if its tongue is occasionally betrayed to a momentary lack of decorum.

Former Pitt Lad's Inheritance.
Mr. James D. Field, of Tallinn, Hall, Cockermouth, Cumberland, formerly a director and general manager of Messrs. Cammell, Laird, and Co. (Limited), who began life as a pit boy at Tipton, Staffs, later a puddler in Messrs. Cammell's works at Parkgate, Rotherham, and successively manager of the Donfield Iron Works, and of the Workington Ironworks, inventor of compound armour, thrice Mayor of Workington, and an alderman of the County Council, who died at Rotherham on March 7 last, aged 82, left estate of the gross value of £454,734, of which the net personally has been sworn at £314,927. The duties on the property at this valuation will amount to about £78,000.

Sino-Japanese Bank.
To avoid any misapprehension with regard to the establishment of the proposed Sino-Japanese Bank, says a Tokyo message of the 22nd instant, propositions are being made to secure the bank being a joint enterprise based on economic conditions. The proposed organisation is to look after the interests of China. The views of non-official financiers and those of officials and people of China having been taken into consideration, the proposals will be carried out steadily. Baron Shibusawa, who is one of the most earnest promoters, maintains that the establishment should benefit Japan and at the same time benefit China. He rejects propositions which tend to exclusive rights on the part of Japan.

Changes at Hanyang Arsenal.
In a memorial submitted by the Ministry of War respecting the negligence of officers in charge of the manufacture of guns and rifles in the Hanyang Arsenal, the products are alleged to be extremely unsatisfactory. The President has added a receipt pointing out that as Major Ao Ting-chien, the co-Director of the Hanyang Arsenal, has been so negligent in his duty although he has held the post only for a short time, he deserved to be more severely punished. The President has however ordered that one demerit against the Major's official record be recorded and a portion of his salary reduced for a certain period. Col. Shen Feng-ming, Director of the Powder Factory, who has failed to manufacture satisfactory powder, is deprived of his official rank but retained in his present office in the hope that he will achieve new merit to atone for his past failures. Six engineers are awaiting punishment in consequence of the report of Admiral Sir Sak Ohng-ping, who has been newly appointed Director of the Hanyang Arsenal.—*National Review*.

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EXCLUSIVE AGENTS

MOUTRIE'S.

NEW POWERS FOR LABOUR.

Mr. Lloyd George's Bill.

The parliamentary correspondent to *The Times* says that the chief provisions of the Munitions Bill to be introduced in the House of Commons, which is virtually an agreed measure between the Ministry of Munitions and the trade unions affected, are as follows:—

1. No compulsion; no military status; and no semi-military discipline.

2. Suspension of trade union rules which limit the employment of semi-skilled, unskilled, and female labour, and restrict output.

3. Prohibition of strikes and lock-outs; all disputes to be settled by compulsory reference to the arbitration of one of three existing bodies.

4. Munitions Department to have power to declare any munition factory a "controlled establishment"; employers' profits in such establishments to be limited.

5. Trade unions to enrol volunteers from their ranks for work in "controlled establishments," wherever they may be situated; the volunteers to sign a declaration of their mobilisation for war work for a period not exceeding six months, and to be taken to any area in which their labour is required.

6. A Munitions Court to be set up to deal with—(a) offences by ordinary munition workers, such as bad time-keeping, deliberate limitation of output and bad work caused by drunkenness; and (b) breaches of the declaration signed by the volunteers; the Court to consist of an impartial chairman nominated by the Minister of Munitions and assessors representing employers and workmen in equal numbers, and to have the power to inflict fines not exceeding £3; no appeal to be allowed.

7. Trade unions to be protected, in the use of disciplinary powers, against the making of injunctions in the Courts at the instance of refractory members.

8. The Bill to have effect only for the duration of the war; the pre-war conditions to be entirely restored at the signing of peace.

New Powers and Restraints.

The scheme on which the Bill is based is one of the most remarkable in the history of labour legislation. It will give a measure of official countenance of trade unions which they have never enjoyed before. In fact they will gain power not enjoyed in this country since the heyday of the medieval guilds. The scheme is based on the voluntary principle; at the same time it imposes a degree of restraint upon workmen hitherto unknown. The trade union leaders argue that the provision sanctioning fines is no departure from the principles of organisation of labour. Many trade unions have rules for imposing fines on recalcitrant members.

The fine of the Munitions Court, which will probably be the Munitions Committee in each area, is limited in amount, and

there is no alternative of imprisonment. Will it be effective? The union leaders think that the threat will be sufficient. In any case, the unions can use their own disciplinary powers in the last resort.

War Profits.

Labour, however, is not so much concerned with the establishment of a semi-judicial tribunal or even with the enactment of the principle of compulsory arbitration as with the suspension of trade union rules won after years of strife. It is this provision for which they demand a *quid pro quo* from the employers. They ask that the war profits in munition factories should be limited, and the principle has been conceded by the Minister of Munitions. The plan which is likely to be adopted is the limitation of war profits to 20 per cent. above the average profits of the previous three years, allowances having been made for two degrees of depreciation—(1) of machinery in use before the war; and (2) of machinery specially installed for war work.

The Mobility of Labour.

It is strange to find the trade unions in the role of labour exchanges. It is thought that roll of volunteers for service in any part of the United Kingdom will yield better results than a khaki organisation like that founded among the Liverpool dockers, although Mr. Sexton, the union secretary, is greatly impressed with the success of that experiment. The aim of the labour representatives, however, has been to make a last attempt to keep the industrial and military elements apart, and the leaders will do their utmost to secure the adhesion of sufficient men to the new undertaking. It is not the intention of the Munitions Department to use these volunteers as a sort of movable corps "travelling from place to place. When they are settled in a job it is unlikely that they will be shifted from it until they have served their six months. What is wanted is an initial mobility of labour, to ensure the settlement of men at the right place at the right time, and even if it involves their leaving their present place of residence for a space. The undertaking will expire at the end of six months. After that date there will be a fresh call for volunteers, if it is found necessary to make one.

Compulsory arbitration, alien as it is to a considerable section of trade unionists, has been freely accepted in the present emergency. It was suggested first that all disputes should be referred to Sir George Gibb, Sir Francis Hopwood, and Sir George Asquith, the tribunal named in the March agreement for the purpose. The trade unions, however, asked for a wider area of choice, and it was agreed that differences should be referred to one of three arbitration courts, including the Industrial Council. It is said that the Bill will have as one of its schedules the agreement made on Wednesday between Mr. Lloyd George and the trade unions. The railwaymen and transport workers were parties to the agreement, but the

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HANG THE HUNS!

Germany Educated into War.

"What is wrong with Germany is the wrongful use of the enormous influence of education," said Sir William Worsley at the annual conference of the National Society.

"I hope when the time comes," he added, "we can get hold of the German nation who have sanctioned and ordered the frightful outrages which have occurred in Belgium and France, and are able to hang them publicly on the scenes of their crime."

"I do not think we ought to forget to include a certain number of German schoolmasters and professors among those who are thus treated, because it is really the teaching of such men as Nietzsche and Treitschke to whom we owe the frame of mind to which the German people have been brought. We see a persistent effort during the last forty years to degrade the whole soul and intellectual life of the German nation. In that we see what has been the real cause of what seems to be the madness of a great Empire."

miners were not. If the scheme succeeded it may be found desirable to extend it to other trades. It may be taken as certain that the trade union leaders will put their backs into the work and do their utmost to make the scheme a success. They embark upon it willingly, and are prepared to point out to their followers the only possible alternative to it. That, of course, is State compulsion.—*The Times*.

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TO LET.—From 1st September next; desirable six and eight roomed Residences in Broadwood and Wong nei Chong Road, the latter commanding a fine view of the Race Course. For terms and particulars apply to **THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd.**

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LOST.

LOST.—Siamese Cat (female) left French Consulate, 13 Peak Road, about July 23rd. Good reward to anybody bringing it back.

UNCLAIMED TELEGRAMS.

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J. M. BECK, Superintendent. Hongkong, 29th July, 1915.

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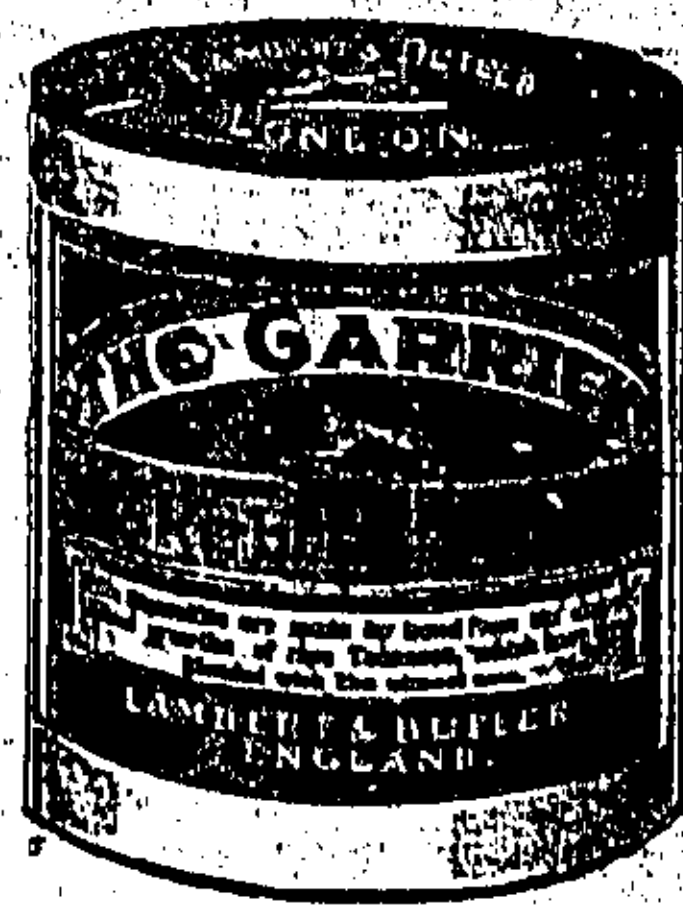
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Julkhnglee Taitung Hotel, Swatow. B. BLACK, Superintendent. Hongkong, 30th July, 1915.

A Philosopher.—"What are you pondering about, Charlie?" "Oh, old Proser has been holding forth to me on the superstitions of the dark ages!" "Indeed; did you notice that his boots were muddy?" "Yes." "That came from walking in the gutter this morning to avoid going under a ladder!"

If you have lost your appetite or the big variety of dainty dishes at the **ALEXANDRA CAFE** is sure to tempt you.

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The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, MONDAY, AUGUST 2, 1915.

THE PHILIPPINES: A NATIVE VIEW.

On Saturday we printed a long letter which has been addressed to the *San Francisco Chronicle* by a Filipino who, resident in America, might be presumed to be capable of taking a more or less detached view of the position of the Islands and their claim to independence. The writer of the letter feels, and very rightly, that people in the United States are taking their stand, whether favourable, antagonistic or indifferent—generally, he considers, the latter—as regards the Philippines with next to no real information for a backing. In spite of all the talk, he argues, "nothing palpable and practical has been done" by any party. On behalf of his compatriots he pleads for "a definite and specific policy" without further delay.

Many of the arguments which he advances in favour of Filipino independence (or something akin) are stale to Hongkong people; but in others there are new and striking ideas. He points out, for instance, that, "with the European war, new factors have entered into Asia's problem, vitally affecting America's policy in the Orient;" and to this he adds: that there is a need for considering "the present movement towards Pan-Orientalism, seeking to establish a strong and unified federation of all Oriental countries with Japan as leader, and forcing an Asiatic Monroe Doctrine. Asia for the Asiatics." He next proceeds to trace analogies where the rise of Japan and the Chinese revolution are concerned, which, we fear, Britishers resident in the Far East will find some difficulty in recognising. He alludes too, to the strong contrast between modern German savagery and modern Malayan mildness, and to the facts that "the Filipinos are peaceful and law-abiding by nature," that Colonel Watterston, during the Sulzer trial remarked that the Americans of New York "were hopelessly incapable of self-government," that the rioting in Manila last Christmas was as nothing, compared with the labour upset in Colorado, and that, by the side of Mexico, the Philippine group is an earthly Paradise.

It will be seen that this Filipino correspondent (his name is Juan F. Salazar) has a very shrewd eye to the position all round, and that, in his repeated exhortations to the Washington Government to "do something definite," he is only echoing the plea of all Britishers and most Americans who live in the Orient. The letter is one that should be given prominence to and should be read seriously by all interested in Far Eastern questions. It is not flawless, to be sure, and the writer's contention that the Philippines are able to contribute towards the civilising of the West, and his implied claim that the people of the Islands have themselves long ago reached the top-notch of civilisation may raise a smile on the lips of Europeans who have not forgotten that the very civilisation of which our friend boasts is of Western origin, and that the sixteenth century Spaniards who annexed the Islands found the inhabitants more savage. But that by the way. The main thing is that Juan F. Salazar and his friends have a perfect right to demand that the United States shall "take it or leave it;" shall outline and follow a definite policy which will leave no room for further debate. We believe that most thinking Americans are conscientiously of opinion that the annexation of the Philippines by a people without experience in colonising, and having no earthly need for overseas dominions was a terrible mistake. But the evil—if evil it be—is done, and cannot be undone. For America to abandon the Islands would be as unjust as for a philanthropist who has adopted a street arab, and given him three or four years' education away from his own class, to turn him suddenly adrift again. She has taken upon herself a responsibility whose seriousness cannot well be exaggerated, and it is for her to justify herself now by a period of kindly, but definitely firm handling of a people whose circumstances have called upon her to govern.

Congratulations to Chinese Special Constables.

An interesting evidence of the seriousness with which the young Chinese "Specials" are taking the work which they have undertaken to do appeared in our Extra of Saturday. Two of these young men returning from drill came across a man who had been knocked down by a cart and they wasted no time in getting him to the hospital. This incident is not a small thing, for it shows that at least two members of the Police Reserve have fully grasped the idea that His Excellency had in mind when he formed this special body of volunteers. The Reserve was to consist of men who were prepared to be, before all things "handy"; men who, while they could learn to obey could also, at need, show themselves possessed of useful initiative. The "Special" if he is to be of real service to the Government and the community generally, must be a man of active body and brain, ready to do cheerfully whatever his officers order and to employ common sense and promptness in face of any difficulty which he may be suddenly called upon to face. These two Chinese did everything in their power to render immediate assistance in an accident which they had encountered at a moment's notice, and we hope that their example will be followed throughout their own company—and others.

The Dust Cart.

It is interesting to notice that the vehicle which caused the accident referred to above was one of our Sanitary Board's dustcarts. Two or three years ago the *Telegraph*, after long and weary effort, succeeded in drawing such attention to the danger of brakeless trucks as resulted in the framing of an ordinance which insisted that all trucks should carry—and use—efficient brakes. Watching the imposing procession of dust-carts that passes this office every morning, we long ago concluded that the Sanitary Board's coolies rise superior to mere ordinances; for the brakes on their carts are seldom applied. These savoury vehicles come down the hill at a dangerous speed, with half a dozen coolies hanging on a rope attached to the wheel or cart, and why an accident does not happen every day of the week is more than we can explain. Now that the death of a man injured by one of these carts has raised the question once more, we hope to hear that our Sanitary Board will receive a gentle reminder from headquarters.

The Hind Leg.

Talking of Sanitary Affairs the following, from the *Wiltshire Advertiser*, may interest our readers: "The Sanitary Inspector produced a letter complaining of a bad smell in the chalkpit, leading to Maddington Farm, Upavon. He visited the place and found the hind leg of a fowl in the roadway leading to the chalkpit, which had evidently been taken there by dogs. It was putrid and smelt very badly. He had been trying to find by whom it was taken or sent there but had not succeeded. A notice-board was placed there but did not seem to have the desired effect. 'Oh conscientious inspector!' Would any of our officials take all that trouble over the 'hind' leg of a fowl, smell it never so vilely? Our only quarrel with our bucolic contemporary is that it neglects to tell its readers the wording on the notice-board. What is clear is that sanitary matters is a more serious affair at Maddington Farm, Upavon, than at Victor's, Hongkong. The *Wiltshire Advertiser* (which we should like to see on the track of our Sanitary Board for half an hour) doesn't know when it is well off. Our Board would not beat itself over even the neglected hind leg of a mule.

Deserved One More Trial.—A woman lately wrote an editor of the personal columns, and said:—"I have lost three husbands, and now have an offer of a fourth. Shall I accept him?" The reply came:—"If you have lost three husbands, I should say you are too careless to be trusted with a fourth."

DAY BY DAY.

OUR DOUBTS ARE TRAITORS
AND MAKE US LOSE THE GOOD
WE OUGHT TO WIN.
BY FEARING TO ATTEMPT.—Shakespeare.

The Weather.
Lower level 8 a.m. Temp. 82;
showers.
At the Peak 8 a.m. Temp. 74;
showers.

Count the Columns.
On Saturday the *Telegraph* published 43 columns of solid reading matter. To-day there will be 42½ published.

The Mails.
American and Siberian Mails.—
Due per.s.s. Awa Maru to-day.
American and Siberian Mails.—
Close per.s.s. Persia to-mor-
row at 11 a.m.
Siberian Mail.—Close per.s.s.
Yingchow to-morrow at 3
p.m.

Up to the Minute—Share
Market News.
Closing prices.—No change.

The Dollar.
The rate of the dollar on
demand to-day is 1s 9 1/16d.

Anniversaries.
To-day is the 21st anniversary
of the Battle of Blenheim. Yes-
terday was the first anniversary
of Germany's declaring war on
Russia.

Another Kowloon Robbery.
Miss Munchen, of Kowloon, has
reported to the police that be-
tween 11.30 p.m. on July 30
and noon the following day some-
one stole from her dressing table, a
gold wrist watch with green strap,
and a small gold bangle to the
total value of \$65.

Piracy in British Waters.
A case of piracy is reported
from Deep Bay. The master of a
licensed junk has reported to the
police that on the night of July
29, while he and his folks were
fast asleep, twelve men armed with
revolvers and rifles boarded his
craft. They ordered the folks to
go down into the hold and then
ransacked the vessel, stealing four
rifles, a revolver, two muskets,
a cannon, ten dollars in sub-
sidiary coin, and a suit of clothing,
to the total value of \$100.

Pocket Picker Caught.
This morning in the Police
Court, before Mr. R. Lindell, a
Chinese was charged with pocket
picking. The evidence for the
prosecution was that the defendant
snatched a purse from another
Chinese and, dropping it into his
umbrella, made off. The com-
plainant gave chase, saw the man
open his umbrella, and drop the
purse to the ground, in the hope
of stopping his pursuer. This
manoeuvre was seen by a lunkong
who took the matter in hand and
finally effected an arrest. In
sentencing the man to three
months' hard labour the magistrate
remarked that no law the floods had
submerged the man had apparently
come down here to steal.

AUSTRIA'S HOLY ORDERS.

Archiducal Intercessors in
Paradise.

June 18.—An order of the day,
signed by General Novak, of an
Austrian brigade, found by the It-
alians on an Austrian officer, says:
"It is absolutely forbidden by the
Archduke Eugene to retreat.
From our positions we can fire on
the advancing Italians; as if we
were shooting from a ten-storey
house. It is our duty to profit by
these natural advantages which
God has granted us."

"Entrench yourselves, make
barbed wire defences, help each
other shoot straight, and remem-
ber this mountain country is our
chief strength. We shall be un-
done if you abandon an inch of
ground. Spend your nights mak-
ing trenches. Fight your best,
and the Archduke Albert
Radetzki and Tietzoff will be
pleased with you in heaven, and
will pray the good God that we be
victorious. Onward, for God and
the Fatherland!"

NOTES ON THE CRISIS.

A MIXED BUNDLE OF WIRE S.

Germany, Russia, and Italy.

Yesterday was a full day as re-
gards actual wires; yet the news
contained in them—serious war
news, that is—is meagre enough.
The Russians' abandonment of
the Polish town of Lublin is per-
haps the most important item.
The Germans will doubtless be
cock-a-whoop about this for the
next few days, for Lublin is prob-
ably the third largest city of
Poland, having a normal popula-
tion of about eighty thousand,
and the strategic importance of
it to an enemy that also
intends taking Warsaw
is obvious enough from a glance
at the map. To the Allies' sym-
patheists it is naturally more
pleasing to dwell on the undeni-
ably important success of the
Italians on the Carso Plateau. The
ground annexed sounds small
when measured off in miles and
yards, but the capture of it, while
comparatively cheap from Italy's
point of view, has been carried
out at a fearful cost to Austria,
not only in actual lives but in the
fact that it shows her how feeble
her power of resistance is becom-
ing, even in what everyone has
regarded as one of her strong-
holds. If we contrast the capture
of these few square miles of land
with the Austro-German "triumph"
in Poland, we shall have no difficulty
in seeing that the enemy's
power to deal blows is pretty
much dependent on the temporary
weakness of the other side. When
he is opposed by fresh and well-
manned troops, he has a fatal
tendency to caving in.

More Civilised Warfare.

The use of flame projectors by
the Germans, mentioned in Sir
John French's despatch, is yet
another interesting example of
"How Germany makes war."
Nothing is too low, nothing too
ruffianly, for this nation which,
without waiting for the agreement
of other races, has decided to term
itself the land of culture and re-
finement. The barbarism of the
Iberian is also another of the
instances—so wearisome that they
long ago began to fall—of Ger-
many's chivalry and of her com-
prehension of civilised warfare.
The circumstances are pretty much
the same as usual: the vessel was
shelled without warning, she was
manifestly a peaceful trading
craft, and, being a Leyland boat,
it was a safe assumption that
there would be at least one or two
Americans aboard.

The Empire Keen on War.

But what stands out most
plainly of all from the week-end
wires is the fixed determination
of the British Empire to break
Germany, and not to cease fight-
ing until she owns herself broken.
The forthcoming arrangements
for the observance of the anniver-
sary of the opening of the war
have nothing to do with peace
suggestions. As Sir Edward Grey
has often said, and as he again
hints in his message to the
American press, Britain did not
enter into the war without due
consideration or until the wretched
perfidy of Germany forced her
into it. The British temperament
was obvious in the declaration of
war against Germany, as it is
now in the prosecution thereof.
The typical Britisher is not
by nature, quarrelsome or
a bully. The commercial
or calculating side of him warns
him that it is usually well to avoid
a fight if possible; when it is
proved to him that he must not
avoid it, then he throws himself
heart and soul into the conflict.
This is what Britain and her
dominions are doing to-day, and
those who can get no encourage-
ment from the spirit shown by
Australia's latest piece of magni-
ficent generosity, from the gifts
of the Overseas patriotic League
and from the note underlying all
the arrangements for keeping the
Fourth are "poor specimens of
Britishers."

CANTON NEWS.

Peddlers to be Licensed.

(From Our Own Correspondent),
Canton, July 30.

Since the day when a man
dressed as a peddler attempted
the life of General Lung by
throwing a bomb, all people of
that class have been put under a
ban. An investigation reveals
the fact that the majority of these
men come from outlying places,
making it difficult to find out
about them. General Lung has
instructed the Chief of Police to
notify all people, that peddlers
who wish to sell wares, inside
the city, must be licensed.

Contribution of the Central Government.

Instructions from Peking have
been received to the effect that
the Financial Board authorities
the local authorities to draw out
the sum of \$200,000 from the
amount of taxes in their hands
which ought to be sent to Peking
and to use it for the relief of the
sufferers. They are also authori-
sed to take out \$20,000 from
the sum to be sent to the Presi-
dent's salary. This is the amount
of the personal contribution of
that official.

It appears that the Peking
authorities do not intend to allow
all their funds given for the dis-
tressed people to be distributed
according to the ideas of the
local officials. They have appoint-
ed Mr. Li Hong-fan, Ex-Minister
of Education, to come to Canton
and take charge of the distribu-
tion. He has sent a telegram to
Canton that he left Peking on
the 24th, ult.

Danger from Fires.

Small blazes are almost con-
stantly breaking out here and
there in all parts of the city, pre-
sumably from careless smokers,
pyromaniacs, careless cooks,
possibly thieves who hope to
profit by the confusion. Fire
brigades are in demand all over
the city. Fourteen brigades have
been sent to protect General
Lung's yamen and two or three to
watch the court of the pacificator.
In spite of their vigilance small
fires are reported with amazing
frequency.

THE TYPHOON.

The present typhoon seems to
be making an endeavour to com-
plete a circle round the Colony,
having, since it first entered the
three hundred mile radius, alter-
ed its position from south east of
the colony until this morning a
ball was hoisted showing that it
was now due west. At nine
o'clock on Saturday morning
an inverted cone over a drum
indicated that the typhoon had
entered the three hundred
mile radius to the south east
of the colony, while wind signals
gave its direction as westerly.
Later in the day the drum was
taken away, the typhoon had got
to a due south position; yester-
day the addition of a ball showed
that the storm was then to the
south west and an alteration at
about 9.30 a.m. to-day indicated
that it had now got due west.
The only effects of the typhoon
upon the colony have been a re-
duction of temperature, a little
wind and a considerable amount
of rain. No reports of damage
have been received.

ADVENTURE WITH A DEAD TURK.

Lieut. F. McLaren, M.P., who
is serving in the trenches in the
Gallipoli Peninsula, writing home
to Mrs. McLaren describing the
life, says: "After dinner the
Lieutenant and I walked up to the
firing line. The road is strewn
with corpses in wonderfully
dramatic attitudes—great, big
Turks with picks, shovels, and
rifles scattered round them. When
it was quite dark we walked
home. One of our officers shot
eleven Turks with his Maxim.
They came up to the wire by
night, twenty yards away; the
corpses were counted in the morn-
ing. Another officer comes along
the road later, sees a Turk in front
of him, thinks he's a sniper, leaps
on him with a revolver, and finds
to his disgust that the Turk is a
corpse, and some days old at that."

JOTTINGS BY THE WAY.

From the *Times* "Appeals"
column:—"Will any kind person,
having no further use for either
gramophones or records send
same to O. C. etc." We have
neighbours for whose gramop-
hones and records we have
absolutely no use whatever; and,
if they will send them to O. C. we
will come down handily to-
wards the expense of shipment.

The cobbler's wife goes the
worst shod. At a local meeting
of exporters at which trading with
the enemy was pretty thorough-
ly discussed, the pencils served
out for the use of note-takers were
stamped "Made in Germany."

We understand that some of
the local scions of noble Tooting
families objected to Saturday's
performance of "Milestones"—
mainly because the loud voices of
the actors seriously interfered
with their own private conversa-
tion.

Reuter's Petrograd man opines
that when the Germans get to
Warsaw they will only find grey-
beards, women and children.
That's all very well, but unless a
few churches, libraries and art
treasures are left for them to
destroy we shall have them
threatening to go out on strikes.

There's nothing beats making
hay while the sun shines. The
Primitive Methodist ministers of
the Reading circuit have been
holding a meeting at which they
demanded war bonuses, on
account of the increased cost of
living consequent on the war.
Now that the price of whisky is
going to rise we shall see other
members of the community de-
manding the same thing, on the
same score.

From the fact that our educated
composer set up the heading
"Allies' Floating Arsenal"
among the Church Notices we
can only surmise that he some-
how connects these, in some
dimly understood fashion, with
Noah's Ark.

By the way, that young man
has not done badly this week.
"Officers and crews of the ships"
is well enough in its way. "Booby
killers" for "baby killers" shows
yet again how often his mind is
running on Tooting's best blood;
but what about "German writer"
when we had carefully written
"German waiter"? Can he too be
of the opinion that there's precious
little distinction between some
scribes and some flunkies?

In future "Peak caps" will be
worn by Specials doing night
duty. We ought to add that the
wearing of one of these does not
necessarily justify any and every
Kowloonite or dweller upon the
lower levels in claiming an undue
familiarity with all those who
live up above. The cowl doesn't
make the monk.

"The advent of the Spaniard
and the American gave a total
quality to our physical disposure,
and through this racial mosaic
we have unconsciously inherited
a sort of amorphous internation-
alism." Another injustice to the
Daily Mail. When we first set
eyes on the above we not un-
naturally attributed it to Car-
melite House—or possibly Print-
ing House Square. We find now
that the writer was a Filipino.

"Petrograd abandoned," says
a local contemporary, which by
some means or other forgot to
add "London evacuated," as
doubtless it will be to-day—by
Bank Holiday trippers.

TYPHOON WARNING.

Through the courtesy of the
American Consular General we
are able to publish the follow-
ing:—"The telegram quoted below
was received from the Manila Ob-
servatory at 12.50 p.m. July 31,
1915:—"Typhoon in about 113
degrees Long E and 17 degrees
Lat N, moving west, 11.11 a.m.
Aug. 1, 1915. Typhoon in about
111 Long E and 19 Lat N, in-
clining northward. Recur-
ring northward."

TELEGRAMS

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

TWO AMERICAN BLUE-JACKETS KILLED.

U. S. S. CONNECTICUT LEAVES FOR PORT AU PRINCE.

(Reuter's Service To The "Telegraph.")

London, Received Aug. 1. Reuter's correspondent at Washington says that the battleship Connecticut leaves Philadelphia to-day for Port au Prince, where 400 of an American naval force have been landed—two of whom were killed in a rebel attack on the city.

DUTCH DEFENCES.

CHAMBER'S UNANIMOUS VOTE.

London, Received, Aug. 1. Reuter's correspondent at the Hague says that the First Chamber has unanimously passed the extension of the Landsturm, together with an extraordinary naval credit of 90,000,000 florins.

POLICE RESERVE ORDERS.

Police Reserve orders issued to day by Mr. F. O. Jenkin D. S. P. (Reserve). State:—

Promotion.

The Hon. C. S. P. has sanctioned the promotion of the following ex member of the regular Police Force to the rank of Crown Sergeant for patrol and guard duties:—

Alexander K. Taylor.

Guard Duties.

Chief Inspector Mason, Inspector D'Almeida and Crown Sergeants M. J. Fuag and Sirdar Khan will provide for Guard duty at the Central Police Station from their respective companies as follows:—

Monday, August 2nd. British 2 Sergeants and 7 men, Portuguese 1 Sergeant and 12 men, Chinese 1 Sergeant and 6 men, Indian 1 Sergeant and 4 men.

O. C. Guard, Chief Inspector Mason.

Tuesday, August 3rd. British 1 Sergeant and 8 men, Chinese 2 Sergeants and 9 men, Portuguese 2 Sergeants and 12 men.

O. C. Guard, Sergeant Major Roylance.

Wednesday, August 4th. British 1 Sergeant and 6 men, Portuguese 2 Sergeants and 12 men, Chinese 1 Sergeant and 6 men, Indian 1 Sergeant and 6 men.

O. C. Guard, Inspector D'Almeida.

Thursday, August 5th. British 1 Sergeant and 8 men, Portuguese 1 Sergeant and 6 men, Chinese 2 Sergeants and 12 men, Indian 1 Sergeant and 3 men.

O. C. Guard, Chief Inspector Mason.

Friday, August 6th. British 2 Sergeants and 7 men, Chinese 1 Sergeant and 8 men, Portuguese 1 Sergeant and 8 men, Indian 1 Sergeant and 6 men.

O. C. Guard, Sergeant Major Roylance.

Men warned for Guard will parade at 9.45 p.m. Sharp. Non-alcoholic drinks are permitted in the Quarters. The use of Alcoholic drinks between 9.45 p.m. and 6.10 a.m. is forbidden.

Men are requested, if possible, to wear rubber-heeled boots.

The D.S.P. will be present at the Central Police Station during the continuance of these Guards.

The names of the men detailed must be sent by the Company Commanders to the O.C. Guard, at the Charge Room, each evening by 9 p.m.

Discipline.

Police Reservists are reminded of the order that Rifles must be carried at the Slope, except in inclement weather.

CORRESPONDENCE.

(The opinions expressed by the correspondents are not necessarily those of the "Hongkong Telegraph.")

OUR FOUNTAIN.

(To the Editor of the Hongkong Telegraph.)

Sir,—We were passing the City Hall on the Queen Road side, my chum having shore leave, and had been viewing the local beauty spots. It was 4.30 p.m. and we took advantage of the shade to cool down. After inspecting his coat and finding that none of his brass buttons had melted, he asked what was "the arrangement in front?" I found he meant our fountain. He then wanted to know why the fountain thing was not working? He was informed that rain-water had it that the P. W. D. had lost trace of the water pipe connections.

As the fountain had not been in use (as a fountain) for some 15 years or more, as owing to complaints of road-lifting the P.W.D. was afraid to go hunting for water. My chum then wanted to know why the four ladies were meant to represent, and what crime they had committed that deserved such a punishment as having to support on their four heads, a weight of about two and a half tons.

He considered that "fairish" for such lady-like persons—even without the extra weight that the "disc thing" filled with water would add on. He hoped that, when the Young Bloods of Hongkong had removed a certain Coat of Arms, they would take pity on these four damsels, and a suffering public, and remove the disc thing from off their heads, even if it was only for the hot season.

The sight of a dry fountain and the sun playing on it with a sportive temperature of 120 together with the picture of a dozen coolies who were comparing notes, on prickly heat or "something," and who, from all appearances, did not intend washing or removing themselves until such a time as the disc thing again overflowed was enough to drive any man to drink.

A few minutes later when a long ginsling had been quietly disposed of, my chum, then being in a more Christian frame of mind, said, "Mav; if we could only relieve these four angel things of their heavy load and place four of Kaiser Bill's chums in their place, take down the top of the fountain with the fish-tail, and screw back, in same position, "His Nibs the Butcher" even for only one day I would be content to sign on the Water Wagon—when our ship leaves Hongkong.

I am Sir, Yours etc., THIRSTY ONE.

GARMENTS FOR BELGIAN REFUGEES.

This week the following 81 garments have been sent to Miss Lloyd Thomas, 118, Murray street, Hoxton, London, N., by the women of Hongkong and Kowloon, for the Belgian Refugees.

2 cloth coats and skirts, 1 cloth skirt, 3 moultrie petticoats, 10 woolen golf coats, 4 waistcoats, 7 boys' sailor suits, 9 delaine and flannel blouses, 2 silk blouses, (all of the above were kindly given by Messrs. Wm. Powell, Ltd.)

2 scarves, 6 children's petticoats, 2 children's suits, 5 children's knickers, 1 children's woolen sweater and cap, 2 children's vests, 3 children's pairs of nightgowns, 8 boys' knickers, 2 boys' shirts, 4 pairs boys' stockings, 1 kimono, 1 coat and skirt, 9 pairs socks, 1 cap.

Force of Habit.—A sleight-of-hand performer had done some wonderful tricks, handling a pack of cards with astonishing dexterity. "Now, will any one in the audience lend me a sovereign?" he asked. And a pawnbroker at once replied, "On what?"

PROTESTS NOT ENOUGH.

Swedish Demand for Reprisals on Germany.

Stockholm, June 18.—The anger of the Swedes is rising as the result of the ruthlessness of the Germans in regard to legitimate Swedish shipping, and finds expression in strongly-worded articles in the Press.

Intense indignation has been excited by the two recent cases—the sinking of the steamer Verdandi and the capture of the mailboat Thorsten—close to the Swedish coast while on the way to England.

It is pointed out that both ships had official certificates that they had nothing on board which the Germans consider contraband.

Newspapers of all shades of opinion ask how far Swedish patience will go. Satisfaction is ironically expressed at the fact that the Government is doing everything possible in the way of energetic protests, but it is suggested that the time has come to adopt measures of reprisal within the limits of neutrality.

Insure Yourself against all sorts of aches and pains—head ache, toothache, earache, sore throat, sprains, strains and bruises—by keeping close at hand a bottle of **LITTLE'S ORIENTAL BALM**. It stops the pain. Stops it quickly. Just rub it in where the pain, ache, or soreness is, and see how soon you get blessed relief!

Sold at 1s. 4d. per bottle.

Agents for Hongkong, Messrs. A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

We have authorised Mr. Dudley Vaughan Stevenson to sign our firm name as a Partner from the First day of August, 1915.

DEACON, LOOKER, DEACON AND HARSTON.

Hongkong, 1st August, 1915.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

THURSDAY.

the 5th August, 1915, commencing at 2.30 p.m. at No. 5 Peddar's Hill.

A Large Quantity of Valuable Household Furniture. (Full Particulars from Catalogue.)

On view from Wednesday, the 4th August.

Catalogue will be issued. Terms:—Cash on delivery. GEO. P. LAMBERT, Auctioneer.

THE ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP PACKET COMPANY.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

From UNITED KINGDOM, COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, ETC.

The Steamship "RADNORSHIRE" having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of cargo by her are hereby informed that all goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, whence, and/or from the wharves, delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by the 9th at 5 p.m. will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns where they will be examined on 9th inst. at 9.30 a.m. Claims against the steamer must be presented within 10 days of arrival, otherwise they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by:—JARDINE MATHESON & CO., LTD. Agents.

Hongkong, 2nd August, 1915.

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

Some of Our By-products and Specialities.

CORNER BEEF, CORNER PORK, VARIETY OF SAUSAGES, COOKED HAM, PRESSED BEEF, DRIPPING, LARD, CORNER TONGUES, SMOKED TONGUES, PORK PIES, &C., &C.

WHICH CANNOT BE EXCELLED FOR QUALITY.

J. ULLMANN & Co.

The French Jewellery House.

Grand Assortment in

WRIST WATCHES.

PRICES RIGHT.

As DIAMOND MERCHANTS we are LEADING in the East.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENT.

DANISH BEER.

A GUARANTEED GENUINE PURE DANISH BEER.

BREWED BY THE WORLD FAMED NY CARLSBERG BREWERIES. COPENHAGEN DENMARK.

An absolutely pure Lager expressly brewed for Export. Awarded prizes at all exhibitions. For years known as the Finest Beer specially brewed for the Far East. Obtainable from all Wine Merchants and Comprodores.



CONSIGNEES

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO, JAPAN PORTS, & MANILA. S.S. "PERSIA"

The above mentioned vessel having arrived, consignees of cargo are hereby notified to send in their bills of lading for countersignature and take immediate delivery of cargo from alongside. Cargo impeding discharge will be landed immediately at consignee's risk and expense.

Cargo remaining on board July 29th, 1915 at 5 p.m. will be subject to landing charges and if undelivered August, 1915 at 5 p.m. will be subject to both landing and storage charges.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected. All chafed and otherwise damaged cargo will be examined at the above Company's godown July 31st, 1915 at 10 a.m.

No claims will be entertained unless accompanied by short delivery note or list of exceptions taken at the time of delivery to consignees and signed for and on behalf of the Pacific Mail S.S. Co.

All claims must be filed on or before Aug 9th, 1915, otherwise they will not be recognised.

R. O. MORTON, Agent.

Hongkong, 26th July, 1915.

NOTICE.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Notice is hereby given that the Register of Shares of the Corporation will be closed from Monday, the 2nd of August to Saturday the 14th August, 1915 (both days inclusive) during which period no transfer of shares can be registered.

By Order of the Court of Directors.

N. J. STABB, Chief Manager. Hongkong, 27th July, 1915.

PUBLIC COMPANIES

THE HONGKONG & CHINA GAS CO., LTD.

The Company will be pleased if Consumers or prospective Consumers of Gas for cooking or heating purposes will allow the Company's Lady Canvasser, (who speaks English and Chinese fluently and has a practical knowledge of gas appliances) to call in order to demonstrate to them or to their Servants the proper method of using Gas Cookers, Water Heaters, &c., and how to obtain the best results from same. A few hints on the matter given personally will be found of considerable assistance.

A post card or letter to the Company asking such assistance will be given early attention.

GEORGE CURRY, Local Secretary.

Hongkong, 26th July, 1915.

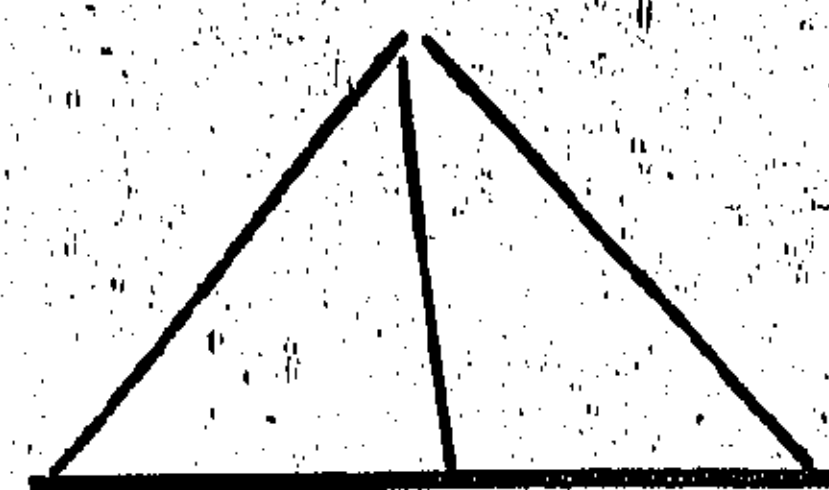
NOTICES.

G. R.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATION.

The undersigned, H. B. M. Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, hereby publicly notifies all whom it may concern that he has appointed the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China and the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation to be the Banks in China to which in accordance with the provisions of Article V of the "Trading with the Enemy (Amendment) Regulations," No. 10 of 1915, issued by him this day, all the sums specified in \$1 and \$3 of that Article are to be paid by any person subject to the jurisdiction of His Majesty's Supreme Court for China.

Sd. J. N. JORDAN. Peking, July 12th, 1915.



PYRAMID

HANDKERCHIEFS

FOR THE MAN OF TASTE

SMART DESIGNS IN WHITE and COLOURS.

NOW SHOWING A"

MACKINTOSH & CO., LTD.

MEN'S WEAR SPECIALISTS.

16 DES VŒUX ROAD.

WM. POWELL, LTD.

TELEPHONE 348.

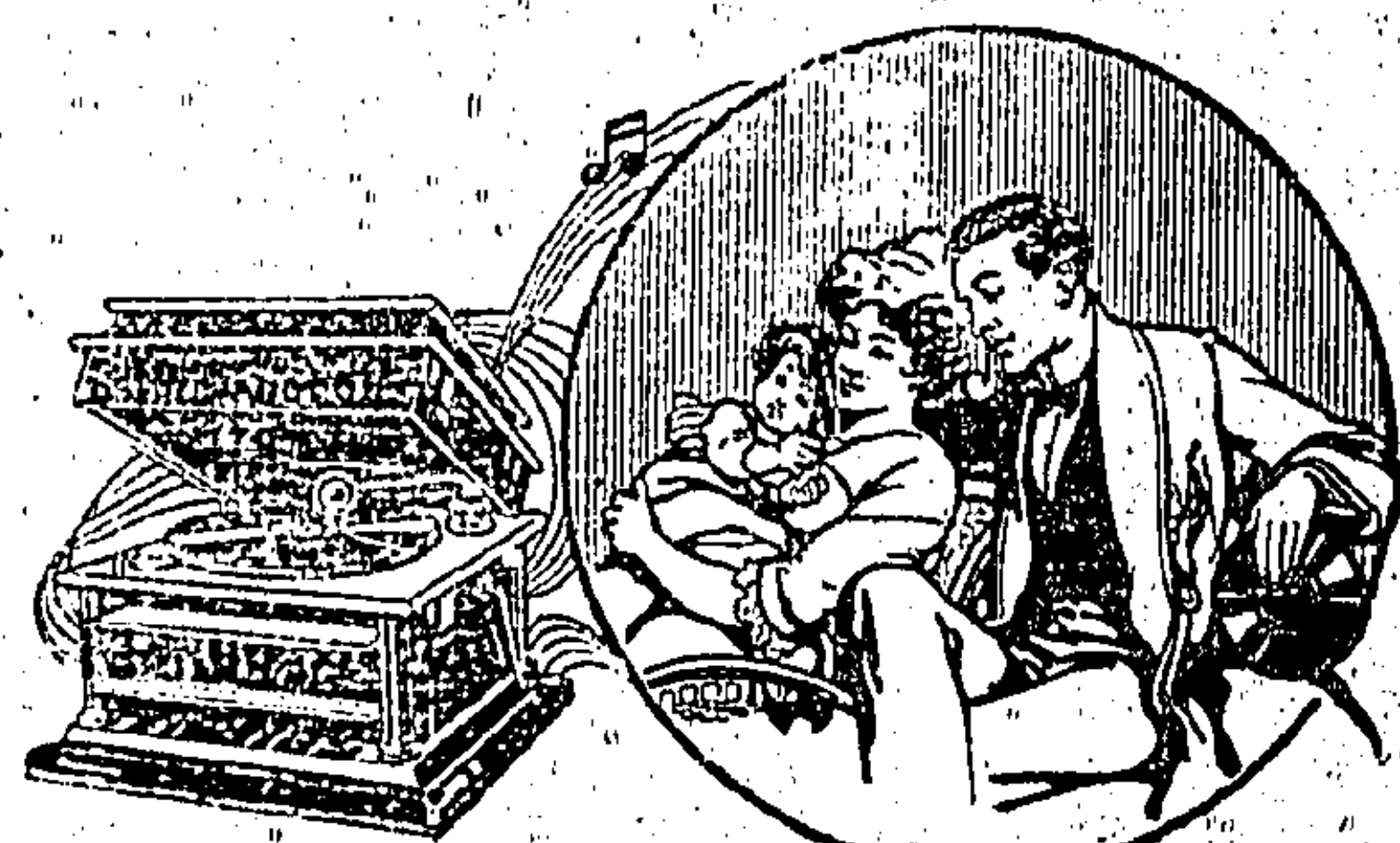
DURING OUR SUMMER SALE.

WE ARE OFFERING BARGAINS

IN OUR

LADIES' SHOE and PIECE GOODS DEPTS. REMNANTS.

ALL THE MUSIC OF ALL THE WORLD ON



COLUMBIA GRAFONOLAS AND RECORDS

CALL OR 'PHONE 1322

THE ANDERSON MUSIC CO., LTD. 6, Des Vœux Road.

EASILY PROVED.

To Try

KING GEORGE IV WHISKY.

ONCE is all that is needed to ensure its continuance—that is a certainty.

Connoisseurs Proclaim it.

THE TOP NOTCH OF SCOTCH

THE DISTILLER'S CO., LIMITED.

SOLE AGENTS

CANDE, PRICE & CO., LTD.

Tel. No. 135.

6, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong.



SHIPPING

THOS. COOK & SON,
Tourist, Steamship and Forwarding Agents,
Bankers, &c.Head Office for the Far East:—16, DES VŒUX ROAD, HONG-
KONG, SHANGHAI: 2-3, Poochow Road. YOKOHAMA:
32, Water Street. MANILA: Manila Hotel.TICKETS SUPPLIED TO EUROPE by the principal STEAMSHIP
LINES and TRANS-SIBERIAN RAILWAY.
TOURS arranged to ALL PARTS of the WORLD.
BAGGAGE collected, forwarded and insured at lowest rates.
LETTERS of CREDIT and CIRCULAR NOTES ISSUED and
CASHED.Cook's "FAR EASTERN TRAVELLER'S GAZETTE" con-
taining sailings and fares from the Far East to all parts of the
World, will be forwarded free, on application.
Chief Office:—LUDGATE CIRCUS, LONDON, E.C.**THE AUSTRALIAN
ORIENTAL LINE**HONGKONG TO PHILIPPINES & AUSTRALIAN PORTS
SAILING (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

Steamers.	Arrive Hongkong from Australia.	Sail Hongkong for Australia.
CHANGSHA	21st Aug.	25th Aug.

These steamers are fitted with Refrigerating machinery, ensur-
ing a plentiful supply of ice, fresh provisions etc., and have superior
accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in
the State-rooms. A duly qualified Doctor is carried. Reduced Fares.
Cargo booked through for all Australian, New Zealand and Tas-
manian ports.

For Freight or Passage apply to

Butterfield & Swire.

Telephone No. 93.

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

APCAR LINE.

Regular Service Between

CALCUTTA, STRAITS, SHANGHAI and JAPAN PORTS.

WESTWARD

The S.S. "Sangola," tons 5,182, Capt. Milne, R.N.R. will be
despatched for S'pore, Penang, Rangoon & Calcutta on the 16th Aug.The above steamers have excellent saloon accommodations for
passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a
duly qualified surgeon.

For freight or passage, apply to

DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.

Hongkong, July 28, 1915.

Agents.

**HONGKONG, CANTON, MACAO & WEST
RIVER STEAMERS.**JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON and MACAO
STEAMBOAT Co., Ltd. and CHINA NAVIGATION Co., Ltd.

HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.

HONGKONG TO CANTON. | CANTON TO HONGKONG.

MONDAY, 2nd AUGUST.

10.00 p.m. Fatshan. | 5.00 p.m. Kinshan.

TUESDAY, 3rd AUGUST.

8.00 a.m. Kinshan. | 8.00 a.m. Heungshan.
10.00 p.m. Heungshan. | 5.00 p.m. Fatshan.Single Fare by Night Steamer..... \$ 6.00.
Return Fare by Night (available also for Return by day Steamer)..... 10.00.
Single Fare by Day Steamer..... 4.00.
Return Fare by Day Steamer..... 8.00.

HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

s.s. Sui Tai, Tons 1651. | s.s. Taishan, Tons 1651.
HONGKONG TO MACAO.Week days at 8 a.m. and 2 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok
Street Wharf. Sundays at 9 a.m. and 1 p.m. from the Company's
Wing Lok Street Wharf.

MACAO TO HONGKONG.

Week days at 7.30 a.m. & 2 p.m. Sundays at 7.30 a.m. & 3 p.m.

EXCURSION TO MACAO.

SUNDAY, 8th AUGUST.

The Company's Steamship TAISHAN
will depart from the COMPANY'S WING LOK STREET WHARF
at 9 a.m. and return from Macao at 3 p.m.
N.B.—The Company will also run a steamer from Macao on Sunday at 7.30
a.m., and from Hongkong at 1 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.
REDUCED FARES 2nd CLASS and DECK.

CANTON-MACAO LINE.

s.s. SUI AN.

Departures from Macao to Canton on Monday, Wednesday,
Friday and Saturday at 9 p.m.
Departures from Canton to Macao on Tuesday, Thursday,
and Saturday at 4.30 p.m.JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON and MACAO
STEAMBOAT Co., Ltd. and CHINA NAVIGATION Co., Ltd.
STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD. and THE INDIO-CHINA
NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

CANTON-WUCHOW LINE.

s.s. Sainam, 588 tons and s.s. Nanning, 489 tons.

One of the above Steamers leaves Canton for Wuchow every Monday, Wednes-
day and Friday, at about 8 a.m., and the other leaves Wuchow for Canton on the
same days at 8.30 a.m. Round trips take about 5 days. Passengers can return to
Hongkong or vice versa by the Company's direct Steamers LINTAN and SANUI.
These vessels have superior Cabin accommodation and are lighted throughout by
electricity. Electric fan in each Cabin.

Booking Office open daily (Sunday excepted) 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.

Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the—

HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.

[HOTEL MANIONS (First Floor)]

Opposite the Blake Pier.

SHIPPING

NIIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

Projected Sailings from Hongkong—

Subject to Alteration

Destination.	Steamers.	Sailing Date
MARSEILLES AND LONDON, via Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Suez & Port Said	Mishima Maru Capt. Wada	T. 16,000 {THURS., 12th Aug. at noon.
VICTORIA, B.C., and SEATTLE via Keelung, Shang- hai, Moji, Kobe, Yokohama, and Yokohama	Awa Maru Capt. T. Hori	T. 12,500 {TUES., 10th Aug. at 4 p.m.
SYDNEY & MEL- BOURNE, via Manila, Thuri- day Island, and Townsville and Brisbane	Hitachi Maru Capt. Tomimaga Tango Maru Capt. Soyeda	T. 12,500 {TUES., 17th Aug. at 11 a.m. T. 13,500 {TUES., 14th Sept. at 4 p.m.
CALCUTTA via S'pore, Penang & Rangoon	Colombo Maru Capt. Sakamoto	T. 8,000 {FRIDAY, 16th Aug.
BOMBAY via Singa- pore, Malacca and Colombo	Bombay Maru Capt. Terada	T. 8,000 {MONDAY, 12nd Aug.
KOBE & Yokohama	Rangoon Maru Capt. Nomura Tango Maru Capt. Soyeda Tosa Maru Capt. Takano	T. 10,000 {MONDAY, 9th Aug. T. 13,500 {SATUR., 14th Aug. at 10 a.m. T. 12,000 {WEDNESDAY, 4th Aug.

Fitted with wireless telegraphy.

SOME PRINCIPAL FARES.

To London 1st Single Yen 600. To Marseilles 1st Single Yen 550.
" " Return " 900. " " Return " 825.
" " 2nd Single " 400. " " 2nd Single " 360.
" " Return " 605. " " Return " 550.To London, Southampton, Liverpool via New York £60.13.0
" " " " Montreal £60.3.0To Victoria, Vancouver, Seattle, 1st Single £25.
" " " " 1st Return £37.10/—To Sydney, 1st Single £40. To Melbourne 1st Single £41.
" " 1st Return £72. " " 1st Return £73.16/—To Yokohama, 1st Return \$150. To Kobe 1st Return \$135.
" " 2nd " \$ 90. " " 2nd " \$ 83.

Round-the-World, Yen 1,045.

For further information apply to

Telephone No. 292.

T. KUSUMOTO, Manager.

**CHINA NAVIGATION
CO., LTD.**

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For Steamers. To Sail.

MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO...Chinhua...3rd Aug. at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI...Yingchow...3rd Aug. at 4 p.m.
HAIPHONG...Kailong...4th Aug. at 9 a.m.
SHANGHAI...Chenan...5th Aug. at 4 p.m.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO...Taming...10th Aug. at 4 p.m.

DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER, Twice Weekly.

"S.S. LINTAN" and "S.S. SANUI"

MANILA LINE.—Twin Screw Steamers "Chinhua," "Taming,"
and "Teau." Excellent saloon accommodation, electric
fans fitted; extra staterooms on deck aft on "Taming" & "Teau."

SHANGHAI LINE.—PASSENGERS, MAILS AND CARGO.

S.S. "Anhui," "Chenan," "Liangchow," "Luchow," "Ying-
chow," and "Sinking," with excellent accommodation, electric
light and fans in Saloon and State-rooms; maintain a regular
schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, leaving
Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Tuesday, Thursday and
Sunday, taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and
Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoid-
ing the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

For Freight or Passage apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

Agents.

Telephone No. 36.

Hongkong 2nd August, 1915.

SHIPPING

**JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN
LIJN.**

Regular Fortnightly Service between

JAVA CHINA and JAPAN.

Steamer	From	Expected on or about	To	Will leave on or about
Tilmanock	JAVA	in port	JAPAN	6th Aug.
Tikini	JAVA	2nd Aug.	SHANGHAI	4th Aug.
Tikembang	JAPAN	2nd Aug.	JAVA	6th Aug.
Tibodas	JAPAN	9th Aug.	JAVA	10th Aug.
Tihaijap	JAVA	20th Aug.	JAPAN	20th Aug.

* Wireless Telegraphy.

The steamers are all fitted throughout with electric light and
have accommodation for a limited number of saloon-passengers. All
steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at through
rates to all ports in Netherlands-India and Australia.

For particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to the

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Telephone No. 1574

York Building.

[15]

TOYO KISEN KAISHA

SAN FRANCISCO LINE

VIA SHANGHAI, MANILA, THE INLAND SEA
JAPAN and HONOLULU.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to change without notice.

Steamer.	Displacement Tons & Speed	Leaves Hongkong
Chiyo Maru	22,000 - 21 knots	Tuesday, 24th Aug., at noon.
Tenyo Maru	22,000 - 21 knots	14th Sept., at noon.
Nippon Maru	22,000 - 18 knots	28th Sept., at 10.30 a.m.
Shinyo Maru	22,000 - 21 knots	12th Oct., at noon.

First Class to London.....£71.10. Return (6 months) £120.
First Class to New York.....£60. " " £96.10.
" " " San Francisco £45. " " £68.Special Rates given to NAVAL & MILITARY, CIVIL SERVANTS, MISSION-
ARIES etc.
ROUND THE WORLD Tickets issued in Connection with all the Principal
Mail lines and the Trans-Siberian Railway.
Passengers may travel by Railway between ports of call in Japan free of
charge.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

Via JAPAN PORTS, HONOLULU, HILO, LOS ANGELES, GALINA CRUZ
PANAMA, GALLAO, IQUIQUE and VALPARAISO. THENCE BY TRANS-
ANDREAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES, ETC.

Anyo Maru 18,500 - 18 knots Friday, 10th Sept. at noon.

For Full Particulars as to Passage & Freight, apply to

K. DOI, Acting Agent.

KING'S BUILDINGS.

**THE EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN
STEAMSHIP CO., LIMITED.**

MAIL SERVICE TO AUSTRALIA

VIA MANILA.

MAIL SCHEDULE

(SUBJECT TO MODIFICATION.)

Steamer.	Arrive Hongkong from Australia.	Leave Hongkong for Australia.
Eastern	2nd Aug.	9th Aug. at 11 a.m.
Alderman	23rd Aug.	23rd Aug. "
St. Albans	23rd Aug.	17th Sept. "

The above Steamers are fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensur-
ing a plentiful supply of Ice, Fresh Provisions, etc., and are
lighted throughout with Electricity. All State-Rooms have Electric
Fans. A duly qualified Doctor and Stewardess are carried.

For further particulars, apply to

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Agents.

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Hongkong-South China Coast Ports.

Highest Class, Fastest and Most Luxurious Steamers on the
Coast, having splendid Accommodation for First-Class Passengers.
Electric Light. Excellent Cuisine.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHOW RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 days.)

Steamships.	Captain	Leaving.
Halchins	W. C. Pismore	TUES., 3rd Aug. at 2.30 p.m.
Halman	A. H. Stewart	FRI., 6th Aug. at 2.30 p.m.
Halman	J. W. Evans	TUES., 10th Aug. at 2.30 p.m.

Steamers will arrive at and depart from the Co.'s Wharf near
Blake Pier.

For Freight and Passage, apply to

Douglas LaPrack & Co.

General Managers.

LOG BOOK.

Rise of Freight for India
Service.The Nippon Yusen Kaisha, the
Osaka, Shosen Kaisha, and the
Peninsular & Oriental S. N. Co.,
all of which raised the steamer
freights for the Indian service on
May 1st last, have conjointly an-
nounced another rise by 10-20
per cent. for the same service,
chiefly in view of dearth of avail-
able vessels. The above will prob-
ably come into force on and after
October 1st next.Compulsory Installation of
Wireless Telegraphy.The Kwantung Government
has received a telegram from the
Foreign Office, Tokyo, stating that
the compulsory installation of
wireless telegraphy on board
vessels entering British ports, as
stipulated by the British Com-
mercial Law, to be effective on
and after July 1st, 1915, has had
its operation postponed till the
end of next December.

Notice to Mariners.

Notice is hereby given that a
steel Beacon with a concrete base
and surmounted by a black
spherical day-mark has been
erected in the Yang River, 70
feet from the pierhead of Kiang-
nan Stone Jetty. The height of
the Beacon is 18 feet above high
water level. At night a fixed red
unclassified light is exhibited from
the Beacon at a height of 12 feet
above high water level. By Order
of the Inspector General of
Customs.

Motor Ship "Faistris."

The Danish motor ship Faistris,
Capt. J. B. Cortsen, which arrived
at Dairen on July 10 from New
York, is discharging her cargo of
petroleum amounting to 140,500
casks at Jijiko (East End). She is
the second motor ship to enter
the port of Dairen and is
larger and more up-to-date than
her predecessor, the Siam, which
visited her in 1914. She has a
gross tonnage of 4,344, a length
(overall) of 350 ft., and a breadth
(moulded) of 21 ft.Chefoo Harbour—Breakwater
to be Constructed.Notice is hereby given that on
or about the 1st August 1915,
dredging operations in connection
with the construction of a break-
water at Chefoo Harbour, north-
ward from Tower Hill, will be
commenced. The Dredger will
exhibit a red flag by day, and one
red and one white light hoisted
vertically, the red light upper-
most, by night. A Black Spar
Buoy, surmounted by a spherical
day-mark, will be moored
northward of the Dredger, and
vessels in the Inner Harbour must
pass to the northward of this
Buoy. Caution.—Mariners are to
go a slow speed when in the
vicinity of the Dredger, and avoid
interfering with the work or
endangering the plant. By Order
of the Inspector General of
Customs.Amendments May be Made to
Seaman's Bill.According to press despatches
from Washington, President Wil-
son is having the new seamen's
law closely reviewed to determine
whether its effect on American
shipping or its relation to other
laws on these same subjects
makes amendments necessary.
Several foreign nations have
protested against the law and the
United States has given notice
of its intention to terminate por-
tions of treaties with which it
conflicts. So far no replies have
been received from abroad.
One development which has
aroused the president's concern is
a ruling by the department of
commerce that the section of the
bill which increases inspection
requirements will not apply to
some of the great maritime na-
tions, because their present in-
spection laws "approximate"
those of the United States. The
president has referred the ruling to
the department of justice for
further review. Those countries
which would be exempt are
Great Britain, France, Germany,
Japan, Norway, the Netherlands,
Denmark, Canada, New South
Wales, and New Zealand. The
opinion also holds that other
nations might amend their laws
so as to become exempt.System, Fresh, Fried or Stewed
Pindos, Haddock, Kippers &c.

ALEXANDRA CAFE.

SHIPPING

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

(Projected Sailings from Hongkong—(Subject to Alteration).)

For	Steamship	On
W'WEL & Tientsin	Cheongshing	Tues., 3rd Aug. at noon
Kobe & Moji	Kutsang	Tues., 3rd Aug. at 4 p.m.
HOIHOW & Haiphong	Taksang	Wed., 4th Aug. at 5 a.m.
W'WEL, O'foo & Tientsin	Chipsing	Fri., 5th Aug. at d'light
MANILA	Yuenang	Sat., 7th Aug. at 3 p.m.
SINGAPORE	Onsang	Sat., 7th Aug. at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Hangsang	Sun., 8th Aug. at d'light
SANDAKAN	Hinsang	Wed., 11th Aug. at noon
MANILA	Loongsang	Sat., 14th Aug. at 3 p.m.

Return Tours to Japan.

The steamers "Kutsang," "Namsang" and "Fooksang," leave about every 3 weeks for Shanghai and Japan, returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong. Time occupied 20 days. This service is supplemented by the "Yatsing" and "Kumsang" leaving Hongkong at regular intervals for Yokohama, Kobe and Moji and returning thence direct to Hongkong. Time occupied 16 days. These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

A duly qualified surgeon is also carried. Steamers have superior accommodation for First-class Passengers, and are fitted throughout with Electric Light. Taking Cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Yangtze Ports, Chefoo, Tientsin, Dainy, Weihaiwei. Taking cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Kudat, Lanad, Datu, Simporna, Tawao, Usukan, Jesselton and Labuan. For Freight or Passage.

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General Managers.

Telephone No. 215.



R.M.S.P. THE ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET CO.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG. Subject to change without Notice.

HOMEWARD.

For	Steamer	Date of Departure.
LONDON	Radnorshire	28th August.

TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE.

SAILINGS TO VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE, TACOMA AND PORTLAND.

For freight and further particulars, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD.

Telephone No. 215 Sub. Ex. No. 10. Agents. 19

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

NEW SERVICE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN
Yokohama, Kobe, Hongkong and Rangoon.

Steamers are despatched Eastward and Westward at regular intervals taking Passengers and Cargo at current Rates.

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TO SAIL

"INDRA" LINE LIMITED.

TO

BOSTON & NEW YORK, VIA
PANAMA CANAL.

For freight, passage and further particulars, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.

Telephone No. 215, Sub. Ex. 9 Agents.

Hongkong, 3rd March, 1915.

AMERICAN & ORIENTAL LINE.

FOR BOSTON & NEW YORK
VIA SUEZ.

THE Steamship

For Freight etc. apply to

THE BANK LINE LIMITED.

General Agents.

Hongkong, 30th May, 1915.

VESSELS LOADING.

EUROPEAN PORTS.

Destination.	Vessel's Name.	For Freight Apply To	To be Despatched.
Marseilles via Ports	Polynesian	M. M.	7, Aug.
M's, L'edn. via S'pore etc.	Mishima M.	N. Y. K.	12, Aug.
London via Usual Ports of Call	Malta	P. & O.	14, Aug.
New York via Ports & Suez Canal	Indrawadi	S. T. Co.	17, Aug.
London	Radnorshire	J. M. Co.	28, Aug.

NEW YORK, SAN FRANCISCO AND CANADA.

San F'cisco via S'hai & Japan &c.	Persia	P. M. Co.	3, Aug.
Via T'ma via K'lung & S'hai B.C.	Seattle M.	O. S. K.	6, Aug.
San F'cisco via S'hai & Japan &c.	Korea	P. M. Co.	10, Aug.
Vancouver and Seattle	Saikai M.	J. M. Co.	10, Aug.
San F'cisco via Manila & Japan &c.	Siberia	P. M. Co.	17, Aug.
San F'cisco via S'hai & Japan &c.	Chiyo M.	T. K. K.	24, Aug.
San F'cisco via S'hai & Japan &c.	China	P. M. Co.	31, Aug.
Mexican, Peruvian and Chile	Anyo M.	T. K. K.	10, Sept.
Ports via Japan	Nippon M.	T. K. K.	28, Sept.
San F'cisco via M'la & Japan &c.			

AUSTRALIA.

Australian Ports via Manila	Eastern	G. L. Co.	9, Aug.
Australian Ports via Manila	Hitaohi M.	N. Y. K.	17, Aug.

SINGAPORE, COAST PORTS AND JAPAN.

Bombay via S'pore, Port S'ham, Penang & Colombo	Inaho M.	O. S. K.	2, Aug.
Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama	Tosa M.	N. Y. K.	4, Aug.
Shanghai	Chenan	B. & S.	5, Aug.
S'pore, Pang, R'goon & Calcutta	Colombo M.	N. Y. K.	6, Aug.
Batavia, Cheribon, Samarang &c.	Tjikembang J.C.J. L.		7, Aug.
Manila	Yuensang	J. M. Co.	7, Aug.
Shanghai, Moji & Kobe	Rangoon M.	N. Y. K.	9, Aug.
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	Amazone	M. M.	9, Aug.
Manila, Cebu and Iloilo	Taming	B. & S.	10, Aug.
Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama	Tango M.	N. Y. K.	14, Aug.
Mauritius and South African Ports	Madawaska	B. L. L.	25, Aug.
S'hai, Moji, Kobe and Yokohama	Nore	P. & O.	26, Aug.
Shanghai	Tyranas	J.O.J. L.	Q. desp.
Shanghai	Tiftaroem	J.O.J. L.	Q. desp.
Japan	Tyitajap	J.C.J. L.	Q. desp.
Shanghai	Tyimanook	J.C.J. L.	Q. desp.
Shanghai	Tyibodas	J.C.J. L.	Q. desp.

HONGKONG-NEW YORK.



AMERICAN ASIATIC S.S. Co.

FOR BOSTON & NEW YORK.

(With liberty to call at the Malabar Coast).

The s.s. "INDRAWADI."

on or about 15th August 1915.

For freight and further particulars, apply to

SHEWAN TOMES & CO.,
General Agents.

TO SAIL.

FOR SEATTLE.

The Steamship
"SHINSEI MARU"

will be despatched about the end of July.

For freight and particulars, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.

Agents.

Hongkong, 30th June, 1915.

TO SAIL.

THE INDRA LINE Ltd.

For Boston & New York,
via Suez.

For Freight, Passage and
Further Particulars, apply to—

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.,
Agents.

Telephone No. 215, Sub. Ex. No. 9.

Hongkong, 23rd February, 1915.

MOVEMENTS OF STEAMERS.

AMERICAN MAIL.

The P. M. L. KOREA will sail from Manila for Hongkong on Monday morning the 2nd August, making her due to reach Hongkong Wednesday morning the 4th August.

The P. M. S. SIBERIA sailed from Yokohama on the 28th inst. for Hongkong via Manila.

The mails have been transferred to the Nippon Yusen Kaisha's s.s. Colombo M. scheduled to arrive here on the 5th Aug.

The P. M. S. MANCHURIA arrived at San Francisco on the 20th inst.

VESSELS IN PORT.

Steamers.

Tjimanook, Dut. s.s. 3,510, A.W. La Rooy. 18th July—Java 12th June, Sugar—J. O. J. L.

Fooksang, Br. s.s. 1,987, T. Grant, 23rd July—Moji, 17th July, Gen.—I. C. S. N. Co.

Teigata Maru, Jap. s.s. 1,529, Yamada, 22nd July—O.W. Tao, 14th July, Coal—Dodwell.

Haliyang, Br. s.s. 1,351, A. E. Hodgins, 23rd July—Saigon, 19th July, Rice—Chinese.

Singan, Br. s.s. 1,047, L. G. Mills, 25th July—Haiphong, 22nd July, Gen.—B. & S.

Oriental, Br. s.s. 3,085, Valenani, 25th July—Shanghai, Gen.—P. & O.

Anna, Nov. s.s. 1,017, A. Armar, 26th July—Bangkok, 19th July, Rice—Thomsen & Co.

Sungkiang, Br. s.s. 987, J. Robinson, 26th July—P'lo, 21st July, Sugar—Butterfield & Swire.

Kumsang, Br. s.s. 2,077, E. W. Knight, 27th July—Moji, 22nd July, Gen.—J. M. & Co.

Persia, Br. s.s. 2,744, J. Hill, 27th July—San Francisco, 26th June, Gen.—R. C. Morton.

Tamon Maru, Jap. s.s. 2,110, D. Nami, 27th July—Kororan, 17th July, Coal—M. B. K.

Nichiren Maru, Jap. s.s. 1,400, S. Suzuki, 28th July—Tientsin, 25th July, Gen.—Chinese.

Changchow, Br. s.s. 1,220, Graham Moss, 28th July—Swatow, Gen.—B. & S.

Wingsang, Br. s.s. 1,577, Leashman, 28th July—Manila, 24th July, Gen.—J. M. & Co.

Kalfong, Br. s.s. 997, J. B. Evans, 30th July—Hohow, 29th July, Gen.—B. & S.

Shansi, Br. s.s. 1,328, S. Simons, 30th July—Saigon, 26th July, Rice—B. & S.

Taksang, Br. s.s. 977, R. A. Matthews, 29th July—Haiphong, 25th July, Gen.—J. M. & Co.

Onsang, Br. s.s. 1,789, Tough, 29th July—Chingwaniao, 22nd July, Coal—J. M. & Co.

Kutsang, Br. s.s. 1,310, R. C. D. Bradley, 30th July—Singapore, 24th July, Gen.—J. M. & Co.

Yodo Maru, Jap. s.s. 1,350, P. Hashimoto, 29th July—Bangkok, 20th July, Gen.—Chinese.

Dagfin, Norw. s.s. 897, A. T. Salvesen, 30th July—Bangkok, 23rd July, Rice—Chinese.

Chinkui, Br. s.s. 1,350, 30th July—Manila 27th July, Gen.—B. & S.

Mexico City, Br. s.s. 3,519, N. A. Starkey, 30th July—Saigon, 20th July, Rice—Chinese.

TO SAIL

REDUCED FIRST CLASS FARES.

GREAT NORTHERN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

s.s. "MINNESOTA," (CAPT. T. W. GARLICK.)

Capacity 28,000 Tons. 27,500 Tons Gross Register. Length 680 Feet. Beam 73½ Feet.

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Hongkong, Manila & Shanghai to Seattle or San Francisco	£36
Round Trip Tickets (Good for Six Months)	54
Nagasaki to Seattle or San Francisco	33
Round Trip Tickets (Good for Six Months)	49.10
Kobe and Yokohama to Seattle or San Francisco	31
Round Trip Tickets (Good for Six Months)	46.10
Manila, Hongkong, Shanghai or Japan Ports of call to London and Return (Six Months)	109
Manila, Hongkong, Shanghai or Japan Ports of call to London and Return (24 Months)	114
Reduced rates to all Points in the United States, Canada, and Europe.	

Luxurious Passenger Accommodation—Suites and State-rooms (all outside rooms), Music room, Library, Smoking room, Nursery, Laundry, Telephones, etc.

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For full information regarding freight and passage apply to

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Prince's Building.

"ELLERMAN" LINE.

(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

JAPAN, CHINA & STRAITS

TO

UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

For	Steamer	Sails.
LONDON	City of Rangoon	4th Aug.
LONDON	Kandahar	25th Aug.

Subject to change without notice.

For rates of freight and further information apply to

THE BANK LINE, LTD.

General Agents.

Hongkong, 29th July 1915.

"GLEN LINE"

(MCGREGOR GOW & Co.) LTD.

For Genoa, London & Hull

For freight and Further Particulars, apply to

SHEWAN TOMES & Co.

Hongkong 9th July, 1915

AGENTS.

HONGKONG & WHAMPOA DOCK CO., LTD.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: "MANIFESTO" HONGKONG.

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ACETYLENE CUTTING AND WELDING FOR SHIP AND BOILER REPAIR.

Modern up-to-date plant operated by our own specially trained workmen under expert European supervision. All classes of light steel work manufactured by the above process. Tanks, Drums, Ventilators, Pipes, &c., &c.

THE DIMENSIONS OF DOCKS AND SLIPS ARE AS FOLLOWS:—

NAME OF DOCK OR SLIP	LENGTH OF KEEL BLOCS	ENTRANCE HEADS	DEPTH OVER KEEL AT ORDINARY SPRING TIDES		RISE OF TIDE	
			SPRING	NEAPS		
KOWLOON						
No. 1 Dock, Kowloon	100	(84' top of keel)	5'	5' 6"	1/2 inch less	
No. 2 Dock, Kowloon	271	54'	14' 6"	5' 6"	1/2 inch less	
No. 3 Dock, Kowloon	254'	53' 3"	14'	5' 6"	1/2 inch less	
Talent Slip, No. 1 Kowloon	500	60'	5'	5' 6"	1/2 inch less	
Talent Slip, No. 2 Kowloon	500	60'	5'	5' 6"	1/2 inch less	
WALTON-HEU!						
Campanella Dock	250	5'	5'	5' 6"	1/2 inch less	
ABERDEEN						
Hart Dock, No. 1	120'	54'	5'	5'	1/2 inch less	
General Dock	120'	54'	5'	5'	1/2 inch less	

THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH.

EXTRA

HONGKONG, MONDAY, AUGUST 2, 1915.

EFFICIENT SUPPLY OF MUNITIONS.

(Continued from Saturday.)

Question of Machinery.
Now I come to machinery. There is a good deal of machinery in this country which is useful for the purpose of turning out shell and other material and equipment of war. The Home Office have secured returns from most of the engineering firms in this country as to the machinery which they have at the present moment in their workshops and yards, and as soon as I came to this office the Home Secretary placed the whole of those returns at my disposal, and very valuable they are. Naturally they were not prepared by experts in shell-making, and I am not sure they were made with that object in view. Therefore, there was more information required to enable us to discover what the existing resources of the country are for the purpose of expanding our sources of supply. We have sent out for further information, and I am very glad to say that the returns are coming in in a way I have never seen before. They are coming in promptly. From these returns we are getting information which will enable us to mobilise more systematically the output of war material in this country. Some of the machinery is useful for shells of a certain size, some for shells of a larger size, some for guns, some for rifles, some for machine guns. But we want to know where these machines are before we can possibly come to a conclusion as to the best use we can make of them. I hope in the course of a few days, when all these returns have been carefully analysed and classified, I shall be in a position to know better than I do now what is the possible output of this country.

The Lack of Labour.
It is, of course, upon new sources of supply that we must depend for that overwhelming production of war material which is essential in order to secure victory; but that takes time. We are using firms who are quite inexperienced in this particular kind of work. It will certainly be months before we attain anything like the maximum output, of which this country is capable. What happens in the meantime is entirely a question of labour. The existing firms are not delivering their goods up to promise. Had they done so, the position would have been a fairly satisfactory one. Why are they not doing so? That brings me straight to the Bill I am introducing. They have got machines which they can man. We are short of machine-guns. These guns are not delivered up according to contract, and yet if I could place my hand upon an adequate supply of skilled workmen that supply could be doubled in a few days.

The Importance of Machine-Guns.
That is a question of the most serious importance to our Army, because most of the slaughter is done by these terrible little machines. What the next move of the Germans may be it is not for me to forecast; but, if it is to take the form of a swinging round from the East to a concentrated attack upon the forces in the West, it is vital to the life of our troops, in order to enable them to maintain their positions, that every machine-gun that can be produced should be turned out speedily—(hear, hear). It is upon the adequate supply of skilled labour in the country that the supply of machine-guns depends in the next few weeks.

Skilled and Unskilled Labour the First Need.

A great firm in the Midlands, which is manufacturing machine-guns, have stated to me that they could have increased their supply enormously if they could only get up the machinery which they had

not lying idle in their storehouse, but they could not find seventy-five millwrights to put up the machinery. I can give other cases. Therefore, the first step in order to increase our output is to secure the necessary skilled labour to fill up the workshops. We have got plenty of machinery at the present time. The next step is to take out such skilled labour as we have got by unskilled labour wherever possible. There is a good deal of work can be done by unskilled labour if you have got skilled men there to look after them.

Trade Union Restrictions.
The third problem is that of the labour in the yard putting forward its best. That sometimes we do not get, through the slackness of the minority or through regulations useful, perhaps essential, in times of peace for the protection of the men against undue pressure or strain, but which in time of war have the effect of restricting output. In time of war everybody is working at full strength, and it is important that restrictions which depress and diminish the output of war material should temporarily be suspended. I am assured that in some workshops the output could be doubled if these restrictions were withdrawn. Some of these restrictions are written, but I am sorry to say that the most difficult are unwritten. For instance, the unwritten regulation which limits the output by making it impossible for a man to put forward the whole of his strength without bringing upon himself the displeasure of his fellows—(hear, hear).

An Unhappy Experience.
I have a very able letter from an unskilled educated man who felt it his duty to do something for the State in this great crisis, and who applied for a job in a workshop making shells. His letter is rather distressing. He tells me that there is nothing in shell-making that a fairly intelligent man cannot learn in a very short time. He asked a workman to teach him a particular branch of the work, and the workman very readily placed his services at his disposal. Instantly he was ordered off, and he was not allowed to learn that trade. At last he found some sort of corner in the works where he didn't contravene the regulations.

The Limitation of Output.
But the worst thing of all is that undoubtedly among a section of the men there is deliberate discouragement of what they regard as turning out too much work in piece-work establishments which might have the effect of calling for a revision of prices. There is no doubt at all as to the meaning of it, and I think the employers are largely to blame. If a man works his utmost in turning out piece-work the employers may say at the end of the week: "You have earned £10; that is monstrous." And if all the men did the same they would revise the scale of wages and cut down piece-work, so the men for their own protection say: "We cannot have that, because the more our work the less our wages are."

Two Sides to the Question.
There are two sides to this question. We must have a guarantee from the employers that no advantage will be taken of Trade Union practices in this request, and that if the men, by putting the whole of their strength into their work, earn larger wages, there should be no revision of the rate of piece-work—(hear, hear). Secondly, we must appeal to the men for the sake of their country in a time of dire necessity and dire peril, to put the whole of their strength to help their fellows in the field, to give them a good chance, without any regard to the practices of the past, relying on the honour of a great nation that they will see fair play for them at the end of the war. This is very important. It is diminishing output.

(To be Continued.)

FROM THE PULPIT.

Notes of a Sermon preached by the Rev. J. Kirk Macdonald at the Union Church yesterday evening.
Text: Acts 10-38. "How that God anointed Jesus of Nazareth with the Holy Ghost and with power: Who went about doing good, and healing all that were oppressed of the devil; for God was with Him." "Who went about doing good"—a perfect summary of the earthly ministry of our Lord. No better kind of life can be conceived than one of beneficent activity. Many seem to think they have fulfilled their whole duty if they cannot be charged with a life of positive harm, but compared with the Master's example the negative claim comes far short. Many think well themselves if they do not refuse to do some good action when someone else has found out the need for it and thrust it on their attention, but to follow Christ's way you must keep an open eye yourself for needs be on the outlook for opportunities. Though our Lord's example is but imperfectly followed it is not to be thought that it was given in vain. The men who crucified Him did, but rivet the eyes of the future upon Him and enchain its heart in fruitful efforts to carry forward good works which He began. Despite all failures and lapses a spirit of active beneficence has always characterised His Church. A Christian must forget Christ altogether before he can be utterly without willingness to share other men's burdens, alleviate their sorrows, cover their transgressions. The Church is an agency for doing good. It is regarded by those who are outside it, that honour is laid upon it even by those who find fault with it. The stock charge against Christians is that they do not do the things they exist to do, right the wrong, help the needy, succour the oppressed. It may be replied to the fault-finder that more is being done than he knows of, but on the main point there is no dispute. Critic and criticised are agreed that good works are Christian business, that the Christian exists to perpetuate the Master's beneficent course and extend its blessings. Further it is only from Christians that so much is expected. There are some who remain outside the church largely for that very reason. In that position they feel free to go through life without putting themselves about to contend with the evils and assuage its sorrows, yet nobody will charge them with inconsistency. A lot from the church they can take up good works or drop them as they have a mind to, but if a man puts his hand to Christ's plough he cannot let go with credit or with an easy conscience. Only Christ's Church is irrevocably committed to the task of making life good. It signifies the state to make life tolerable and reasonably secure, but the church comes short if she is not concerned to make it Godly: "Thy will be done on earth, even as it is in heaven, is the Church's prayer and her day's work is to realise it. If we look for the dynamic of this transcendent enterprise the text will furnish the answer. "He went about doing good." Why it may be asked should anyone do this? Why should not everyone be content just to absorb or amass all the good he can lay hold of? What is that that moves any man to live for others, to go against what seems a law of Nature and forget his own interests to take the line of least traction and greatest resistance, so far as many of his own primary instincts are concerned? Or how, in a thankless, illjudging world shall a word of active beneficence be sustained in spite of all the rebuffs and defeats and disillusionments it is sure to meet with? The answer in

KWANGTUNG RELIEF FUND.

Subscription List No. 15.
The Tung Wa Hospital begs to acknowledge with thanks the following donations to the Kwangtung Flood Relief Fund.
The following subscribed \$10,000.00, T.T. from Samarang, T.T. from Penang.
T.T. from Namdih, Haiphong, \$1,764.00.
T.T. from Chinese Chamber of Commerce of Hanoi, \$1,540.00.
T.T. from Kwongshin Society of Bangkok, \$1,500.00.
New Territory, \$798.45.
76 Chinese subscribers of \$10 each, \$760.00.
28 Chinese subscribers of \$15 each, \$420.00.
Per Mr. Tong Chung Ying through San Fat Coy, \$352.00.
Per Mr. Tong Shek Kwan of San Fat Company, \$146.90.
Per Kwong Wa Hospital collection No. 12, \$130.00.
3 Chinese subscribers of \$20 each, \$60.00.
Kwan Hing Hong To Society \$69.30.
The following subscribed \$50.00.
Mr. Wong Man Tin, Ohsong Lee Company, Messrs. Kan Hing.
Per Mr. Tang in of Shuen Ngai School, \$42.35.
The following subscribed \$30.00.
Messrs. Yiu Hing, Messrs. Kwong Sang Tai.
Mr. Chan Tsung Po \$25.00.
Ko Shing Theatre \$22.65.
Shaukiwan \$18.36.
Per Mr. Sin Chi of the Tung Wo Coy's Wo Cheong Junk \$17.52.
Sai Ying Pan Government school \$15.34.
The following subscribed \$14.
Mr. Lo Saw Yuk of the Union Church 1 month's salary, Oi Kwan School.
Mr. Chan Chia Hing \$13.60.
Pork Stalls of Sokonpo Market \$12.00.
The following subscribed \$11.—Anonymous, Yau Kwan school.
Staff of the Kowloon Canton Railway \$10.05.
Mr. Noehcott \$5.00.
Already acknowledged \$326.375.74.
Total \$354,319.81.

our Lord's case is in the last words of the text: "For God was with Him." There lies the secret, simple when one knows it, like other secrets. Doing good is God's work, and must be begun, continued and ended in Him, if its ending is not to follow very close on its beginning. "I do nothing of myself," said our Lord and He told His followers that apart from Him they could do nothing. The history of many short-lived philanthropies is that God was left out of them, and without His sustaining grace the best intended of them die out sooner or later. That is the reason why "doing good" is often found so hard, so almost distasteful. That is why our perseverance gets so quickly exhausted, our patience outworn. Our Saviour pursued His course right to the end because at every point His life was a life in the Spirit of God, and that is what ours must be, that degree of real virtue is to go out from them. The doctrine of the Holy Spirit is not a fathomless mystery of the creeds; it is the account which Christian men have tried to formulate of an actual, available power and presence of God, a gift for Christian life and service to them that ask Him. Our Saviour went about doing good because He was "anointed with the Holy Ghost and with power." Let us not make the mistake of trying to follow Him just by imitating His life as a detached human example. His human life was a Divine thing; we may reproduce it in our dogrel through the Divine indwelling; we cannot put by an outward imitation;

HONGKONG TRADE.

Exports Inactive.
The floods in Kwangtung and Kwangsi have had a disastrous effect on the Hongkong market. Cotton, sugar, flour, etc., are all equally affected, and the situation as regards both imports and exports may be generally described as stagnant.

The following notes appear in the fortnightly prices current and market report of the Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce issued on Saturday:—

Cotton and Fancy Goods:—During the interval the waters in the flooded district have rapidly receded. Clearances have been resumed on a small scale but show some improvement the last few days. No new business is reported from first hands as yet.

Cotton Yarn:—The effect of the floods is still being felt as regards fresh business and deliveries, both of which are on a limited scale. Prices are on the weak side as some of the importers are pressing sales. Quotations are:—No. 10s at \$79/103. No. 12s at \$85/100. No. 16s at \$97/115. No. 20s at \$94/129. Arrivals 3,000 bales. Sales 1,000 bales. Shipments 1,000. Unsold stock 35,000 bales. Bargains 15,000 bales.

Woolens:—As the market remains in the same stagnant condition as before there is still no business offering.

Metals:—No new business has been reported. Dealers have been awaiting news from the country regarding the loss due to the floods, before shipping further cargoes. Prices from America are very firm. Locally the prices are easier, but this is probably only temporary, and when shipping facilities to the country become normal an advance will take place.

Yellow Metal: No sales; no business.

Petroleum: No change.

Coal: No sales of importance reported.

Sugar: Market quiet at declined rates, chiefly owing to the flood inland. Sales 16,600 piculs only.

Salt: Nos. 1 and 2 nominal. No. 3 no sales, no stocks, market quiet.

Flour Market Report: American Market: Nothing further to report since last advice. Local Market: Stocks are about 450,000 sacks and quotations. Quotations: Patents, M \$3.30 per sack, Straight, M \$2.74 per sack, Out off M \$2.74 per sack, Seconds M \$2.70 per sack.

Opium—Bengal and Malwa Markets. The market continues without business and there have been no deliveries. Quotations unchanged Patna, New \$9,325.00 Old \$9,200.00, very old, \$9,100.00. Benares, New, \$9,050.00, Old \$8,925.00. V. Old \$8,825.00. Malwa Market. New to 3 years drug, \$9,300.00, Older, \$9,400.00.

Exports.
Feathers, market quiet; ginger, market higher on account of floods; galingal, no business; cassia oil, nothing doing; star aniseed oil, small business passing; star aniseed, no demand; ground nuts, small business reported; wood oil, no business; Yunnan tin, market inactive, local, market above London equivalent; Saigon cassia and gall nuts, nothing doing.

Mary—"It sees 'ere, that there are many cases of typhoid reported in the enemy's hospitals." Cook—"Oh! dearie, dearie! And 'ow many is there in a case?"

Brown—"Have you seen Robinson recently, Dumley? I hear he has been ill." Dumley—"Yes; I saw him this morning." Brown—"How is he?" Dumley—"Goodness, I forgot to ask him. I just said, 'How are you old fellow?' and passed on."

HOW SIR JOHN FRENCH FIRES HIS MEN.

Cavalry's Services.

British Headquarters, France, June 18.—Sir John French to-day visited the 3rd Cavalry Division, and personally thanked the men for their gallant conduct in the recent fighting. The men were drawn up in hollow square, and were evidently deeply impressed by the words of the Field Marshal, who spoke with great feeling.

Sir John said that he wanted to congratulate them all most heartily on their splendid conduct and personal gallantry. It was, he said, always a great pleasure for him to come to the cavalry, specially when he was able to come and talk to regiments with whom he had formerly been so closely associated. They reminded him, moreover, of some of the happiest days he had spent in his life when he was himself in their ranks. He was glad to have the opportunity that day of congratulating officers, non-commissioned officers, and men upon their wonderful performance in the trenches at Ypres, when they showed that cavalry could fight as well in the trenches as on horseback. No gallant deeds of theirs would ever surprise him, for he knew what they were capable of. It required far more steadfast pluck, real grit, and dogged bravery to sit still in trenches exposed to incessant and heavy shell-fire than to jump upon a horse and charge an enemy. Yet this was what the cavalry had done.

"A Very Hot Corner."

"You were," continued the Field Marshal, "placed in a very hot corner where, owing to the continuous shelling by the enemy, it was impossible to secure adequate cover. By your steadfast bearing in that terrible position you have all, every regiment, added lustre and still greater honour to the magnificent records you already possess. This is what I want you to remember when you think of the losses you suffered. You had some terrible experiences up there, but every regiment has covered its banner with distinction and glory."

Sir John then referred to what he could only describe as the "dastardly" gas attacks by the Germans at Ypres. The gas came as a bolt from the blue to the troops in this region, and many dropped dead on the spot. It was impossible to see anything owing to the darkness, which was rendered still more opaque by the asphyxiating fumes. In these circumstances a certain amount of confusion was unavoidable, but the manner in which the men behaved and the quickness with which they recovered were superb. It was impossible to speak too highly of their conduct. The magnificent stand they made and the work they did in filling the gap, also accomplished in the face of a wall of gas miles long and yards high, could not be too highly praised.

A Striking Scene.

Before leaving the parade ground the Field Marshal was greeted with three enthusiastic cheers, the men breaking their ranks and waving their caps in the air. Amid the enthusiasm Sir John stood in the middle of his men, his hand raised stiffly to the salute and the sun glinting upon the treble line of decorations upon his tunic. It was an impressive picture and an apt demonstration of the perfect amity and loyalty to command that pervades the whole British army, and which is perhaps more than anything else responsible for the innumerable deeds of heroism by which our men have distinguished themselves during this, the greatest of all wars.—Manchester Guardian.

THEATRE ROYAL.

Another Performance of "Milestones."

"Milestones" deservedly the most popular play in the Howitt Phillips repertoire, called together a good house on Saturday night at the Theatre Royal.

The part of John Rhead is one of whose possibilities Mr. Howitt has a very just comprehension and, if anything, we liked him better in this than on the previous occasion. As Sam Sibley, the conservative young man of the first act and the much-married man in the 'forties, who is content to let things slide him better in this than on the previous occasion.

Miss Stanbridge was most excellent, particularly in the second and third act, as the woman who has married above her class but whose real goodness and sterling common sense more than atone for her vulgarity, while Miss Ada Edney could hardly have improved on her rendering of the old-fashioned wife to whom home and husband mean everything.

The first class honours fell to Miss Beryl Barraclough who reached something like perfection, particularly in the second act; and to Miss Gertrude Godart whose splendid elocution and natural charm are alone sufficient to carry her through, most parts and who, perhaps more than any of Saturday night's cast, made clear the effect of circumstances and years—exemplified in her case by the converting of a simple and somewhat wearisome gushing young girl into a woman of the world.

Anniversary of the War.

The date that henceforth will live through the ages: every town, village and hamlet will celebrate this date as the anniversary of the day when Great Britain determined to champion liberty and annihilate oppression and barbarous militarism. The Howitt-Phillips Company will play the screaming farcical comedy "What the Butler Saw" and give 40 per cent, of the gross night's receipts to the "Red Cross Fund." The support of patrons will be greatly appreciated, so that a substantial sum can be raised for this most deserving cause.

KAISER'S OPTIMISM.

"Peace Signed To-morrow if I Wish."

Paris June 19. The *Matin* gives some extracts of a letter from the Kaiser to a personage of the Bavarian Court, which it is stated to have been published in Spain. The Kaiser insists on the absolute certainty for the German arms, and the attainment of the sole object for which Germany is fighting: "A peace fruitful for the German States."

The Imperial letter continues: "Such a peace may be concluded sooner than is expected. If it only gives an incomplete result for the time being, it will, at least serve as a preparation for the future. It could be signed to-morrow if I wished."

"When my august grandfather put the Empire on its present basis he did not pretend to have achieved or completed his work. The Empire is always susceptible of growth. What cannot be achieved to-day will be achieved to-morrow."

WAR TELEGRAMS.

Continued from page 1.
THE MUNITIONS CENTRES.
MEN KEEN AND SYMPATHETIC.

July 31, 2.55 p.m.
Members of the House of Commons are busy addressing meetings of workmen at the munitions centres. An official describes the results as really wonderful. The men are most serious and most sympathetic.

A number of mechanics collected by Mr. George N. Barnes M.P. in Canada have arrived at Plymouth, and have been despatched to munitions centres.

Alcohol being used at the centres in connection with the manufacture of high explosives, the Scottish distillers, owing to the Government's requirements, for industrial purposes, announce the curtailment of the supply of whiskey to the public.

THE MARCH ON WARSAW.
WHAT THE ENEMY WILL FIND.

July 31, 2.55 p.m.
Reuter's correspondent in Petrograd says that the Germans will find Warsaw inhabited mainly by grey-beards, women and children, with everything useful from a military point of view removed.

THE ANNIVERSARY OF THE DECLARATION.
EMPIRE-WIDE ARRANGEMENTS FOR ITS OBSERVANCE.

July 31, 2.55 p.m.
There are all indications that the war anniversary celebrations throughout the Empire will be a striking manifestation of our determination to continue the war to a victorious issue. There will be hardly a town or village in the United Kingdom without a meeting. Members of the House of Commons, Lords Lieutenant, mayors and other prominent persons are co-operating wholeheartedly with the county and urban councils.

In many cases soldiers in camp will participate in the demonstrations, which will be largely of a religious character. Besides the demonstration at the London Opera House, every London borough has arranged meetings.

ITALY'S PROGRESS.
RESULT OF THE CARSO FIGHTING.

July 31, 2.55 p.m.
The net result of the fighting on the Carso plateau has been to extend and straighten the Italian line (which was hitherto semi-circular) between Segrado and Monfalcone. The line now runs north and south, representing the conquest of rugged, hilly and formidably fortified ground, at least five miles from north to south and stretching three miles eastwards.

The Italian guns are now bombarding the various forts with an effective cross-fire. The Austrian headquarters at Goritz was hit by shells while the generals were dining.

Telegrams from Laibach, received in Geneva, state that the Austrians who failed in the attack on the Italians on the Carso plateau on July 28, numbered 170,000, including 30,000 Bavarians.

THE EMPIRE AND THE WAR.
SIR EDWARD GREY'S MESSAGE TO AMERICA.

July 31, 8 p.m.
According to Reuter's correspondent in New York, Sir Edward Grey has sent an anniversary message to the American press. Sir Edward says:—

"The reasons which led Britain to declare war, and the ideals for which she is fighting, have been frequently set forth and are fully understood in America. I am quite content to leave the rights or wrongs of the causes and the conduct of the war to the judgment of the American people. The entire Empire, with our gallant allies, was never more determined than to-day to prosecute the war to a successful conclusion, resulting in an honourable and enduring peace that will be based on liberty and not on a burdensome militarism."

IN CONNECTION WITH THE ANNIVERSARY.
POPE'S FERVENT APPEAL TO THE BELLIGERENTS.

July 31, 1.5 p.m.
According to Reuter's correspondent in Rome, the Pope's official newspaper, the *Osservatore Romano*, contains a letter to the belligerents in to-day's issue, in connection with the anniversary of the outbreak of war. His Holiness fervently appeals for a cessation of the war, and urges the belligerents to put away the mutual desire for destruction and idle conflict, which can be accomplished without armed violence. He emphasises the fact that the nations do not die humiliated and oppressed but prepare to retaliate, transmitting hatred and revenge from generation to generation. The letter concludes:—

"Why not initiate a direct or indirect exchange of views, trying, if possible, to arrange aspirations so that all will be contented? This is a cry for peace. We invite all the friends of peace to unite with us to terminate the war and to re-establish the empire of right, resolving henceforth to solve differences, not by the sword but by equity and justice. We impart our Apostolic benediction also to those not yet belonging to the Holy Roman Church."

BRITONS OVERSEAS.
HANDSOME GIFT OF TEN SEAPLANES.

July 31, 5.40 a.m.
Mr. Balfour, in acknowledging a cheque for £35,000 from the Patriotic League of Britain's Overseas, says that the money will equip the navy with a squadron of ten seaplanes of the latest type, which will be named the Britons Overseas. Lord Aldenham, in a letter to the press, says there are 105 branches of the League already established.

ENGLAND WAKING UP.
TWO MORE SPIES SHOT.

July 30, 10.35 a.m.
The Press Bureau states that two spies were found guilty and executed to-day.

WAR TELEGRAMS.

ITALIAN COMMUNIQUE

FUTILE ENEMY ATTEMPT TO RECAPTURE AN ISLAND.

July 30, 10.35 p.m.
According to Reuter's Rome correspondent, a communique announces that two Austrian cruisers and six destroyers endeavoured to recapture the island of Pelagos. They bombarded the island, and put a force of bluejackets ashore, under cover of the warships' guns, who, on landing, were defeated. The survivors had to swim back to their ships. The Italians had only two men wounded.

AUSTRALIAN DAY.

UNPARALLELED PATRIOTIC DEMONSTRATION.

July 31, 5.10 a.m.
Reuter's correspondent at Sydney says that the Australian Day collection in New South Wales in aid of the wounded, has been a brilliant success. There have been stirring demonstrations of loyalty and patriotism throughout the State, particularly in Sydney, where business was abandoned for the day. The buildings, passing vehicles and trams showered money on the street collectors. Innumerable articles were auctioned and re-auctioned, often fetching fabulous sums. The public was wholeheartedly enthusiastic; the streets of Sydney were thronged with bands playing patriotic airs and with crowds fervently singing the National Anthem. The carriages containing wounded from the Dardanelles evoked tremendous enthusiasm. The total collection up till ten in the evening reached £330,000 including £28,000 in street collections.

A message from His Majesty the King, wishing success to the undertaking, increased the enthusiasm. There were similar demonstrations in Adelaide, where there were street pageants. The dominating note was the realisation of the situation with which the nation is faced, its ultimate issue, and the acceptance of responsibility for providing for those who are fighting the Empire's battles in Europe.

THE BABY KILLERS.

A SCORE OF ONE!

July 31, 4.55 p.m.
According to a Paris message, a German aviator has bombed Saint Pol (Dunkirk) and Gravelines. A child was killed.

GERMAN MINE EXPLODED.

FRENCH OCCUPY THE EXCAVATION.

July 31, 4.55 p.m.
In Argonne a German mine was exploded on the cross-roads. The French, after a sharp struggle, occupied the excavation.

MORE GERMAN AIR ACTIVITY.

ENEMY AEROPLANE BROUGHT DOWN.

July 31, 4.55 p.m.
German aviators have bombed Nancy, but the damage was of the smallest. One of the enemy's aeroplanes was brought down between the lines.

VIENNA OFFICIAL MESSAGE.

AUSTRIANS CLAIM TO HAVE ENTERED LUBLIN.

July 31, 12.35 p.m.
According to Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam, a Vienna official message states that Austrian cavalry have entered Lublin.

MORE SUBMARINING.

ANOTHER LEYLAND LINER SUNK.

July 31, 3.50 p.m.
A submarine has shelled the Leyland liner Iberian, killing five of the crew. The Iberian was afterwards torpedoed and sunk. Sixty-three of the crew took to the boats and were afloat for several hours. Two died on board the rescuing steamer.

Reuter adds the following:—
Note: Henceforth it is officially forbidden to mention the whereabouts of, or any details in connection with, the sinking of vessels. (The Iberian, the second Leyland liner sunk by submarines, was built by Sir J. Laing and Sons at Sunderland in 1900. Her registered tonnage was 5,223 and her port of entry Liverpool.)

GERMANY'S LATEST PIECE OF BLACKGUARDISM.

July 31, 1.35 a.m.
Field-Marshal Sir John French reports that the enemy, on Friday morning, bombarded the British trenches north and south of Hooge, and then attacked with flame projectors. The attack was delivered chiefly against trenches which we had recently captured. Thus the enemy succeeded in penetrating our first line of trenches on a front of five hundred yards. Fighting is proceeding.

GERMAN COMMUNIQUE.

ENEMY'S CLAIMS AND ADMISSIONS.

July 30, 8.35 p.m.
According to Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam, a Berlin communique says that the general situation in the battle for Warsaw is unchanged, but it claims that General von Mackensen has resumed the offensive to the south-east of Lublin, and has reached the railway between there and Cholm. The communique further claims that the army of General Woytsch has pierced the Vistula region to the north of Ivangorod, and captured eight hundred prisoners and five machine guns, and that the battle is proceeding. General von Mackensen also claims some thousands of prisoners and three guns captured to the south-east of Lublin. He says that this success, combined with the advance of the Prussian Guard to the north-east of Krasnostaw and the pressure to the southward of Cholm, has shaken the Russian front between the Vistula and the Bug, and that the Russians are to-day evacuating their positions along the entire line and only resisting to the north of Grabiszew. The communique adds that two British airmen, who had been obliged to descend in the sea near the coast, were captured.

(Continued on page 10.)

PUBLIC AUCTION

GEO. P. LAMMERT.
AUCTIONEER, SHARE &
GENERAL BROKER

By Order of the Mortgagee.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

Mr. Geo. P. Lammert has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

WEDNESDAY,
the 11th day of August, 1915 at three o'clock p.m. at his Sales Room No. 4 Duddell Street, The Valuable Leasehold Property.

Situate at Victoria in the Colony of Hongkong and registered in the Land Office as Section B of Inland L.T. No. 454 together with the messuages, erections and buildings thereon known as Nos. 238, 240, 242, 244, 246 and 248 Queen's Road West.

Particulars and Conditions of sale may be obtained from Mr. S. W. TSO, Solicitor No. 28a Des Voeux Road Central.

or
Mr. GEO. P. LAMMERT,
The Auctioneer,
Hongkong, 27th July, 1915.

G. R.

PARTICULARS AND CONDITIONS of the letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held on Monday, the 9th day of August, 1915, at 3 p.m., at the Offices of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the Governor, of One Lot of Crown Land at Conduit Road, in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at a Crown Rent to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the King, for one further term of 75 years.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOTS.

No. of Lot	Boundary Measurements (Approximate)	Contents in Square Feet	Annual Rent	Upper Price
1	100 ft. by 100 ft.	10,000	£100	£1,000
2	100 ft. by 100 ft.	10,000	£100	£1,000
3	100 ft. by 100 ft.	10,000	£100	£1,000
4	100 ft. by 100 ft.	10,000	£100	£1,000
5	100 ft. by 100 ft.	10,000	£100	£1,000
6	100 ft. by 100 ft.	10,000	£100	£1,000
7	100 ft. by 100 ft.	10,000	£100	£1,000
8	100 ft. by 100 ft.	10,000	£100	£1,000
9	100 ft. by 100 ft.	10,000	£100	£1,000
10	100 ft. by 100 ft.	10,000	£100	£1,000

NOTICES.

G. R.

TRAVELLERS RESTRICTION ORDINANCE.

The Public are informed that the Permanent Passes issued by the Provost Marshal will not be available after August 7th next. Any person desiring to renew a Permanent Pass should give notice to the Captain Superintendent of Police stating in full, the reasons for his request, the places to which he desires to proceed, the average number of journeys made out of the Colony a month, and at the same time return the Permanent Pass in his possession.

If the application is granted it will be necessary for the applicant to forward two copies of his photograph, and call personally at the Central Police Station.

The size of the photograph shall be about 2" x 3".
O. Mc. I. MESSER,
Captain Superintendent of Police.

KEROSENE OIL.

We guarantee all kerosene oil sold by us to be pure and unadulterated.

Present price.—

"COMET."

\$3.95 per case ex store.

"WHITE ROSE."

\$4.25 per case ex store.

CHING CHEONG.

168 Des Voeux Road, Cen.
(2 blocks West of Cent. Market.)

KWONG YUEN.

91 Des Voeux Road, West.

Don't forget after the Show
upper and Light Refreshments
ALEXANDRA CAFE.
Open Till Midnight.

ENTERTAINMENTS.

THEATRE ROYAL.

CHARLES HOWITT & A. PHILLIPS CO.

The Company will remain three nights longer owing to Boat accommodation to Manila being unobtainable.

WHAT THE BUTLER SAW

When 40 per cent of the gross night receipts will be given to the "RED CROSS FUND."

TO-NIGHT

AUGUST 2nd.—The Famous Comedy
"A MESSAGE FROM MARS"

Horace Parker. Charles Howitt.

AUGUST 3rd.—The Great Egyptian
drama.

"BELLA DONNA"

AUGUST 4th.—and Anniversary of
the War. The Popular Farce.

The Support of Patron's is earnestly requested to enable a Substantial sum to be collected for the above deserving cause.

August 5th.—AND LAST! PERFORM-
ANCE The Screaming Farce Comedy.
"ARE YOU A MASON?"

COMMENCE AT 9.15 P.M.

Prices: \$3, \$2 and \$1.

Booking at MOUTRIE'S.

VICTORIA THEATRE.

TUESDAY 3rd July, 1915

The great drama Film
His After the Death
A Thrilling & Sensational
Picture in 4 parts.
Max Wishes he Had not
in 2 parts.
Pathe's Latest Gazette.
Expected Shortly
Pathe's Great Exclusive Film
A QUEEN'S LOVE

BIJOU THEATRE.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!

A MYSTERIOUS CASE
a Strong Drama—in 4 parts.
CAUMONT WAR GRAPHIC
Interesting War News, etc., etc.

Tuesday 3rd & Wednesday 4th August.

BENEFIT NIGHTS

in aid of

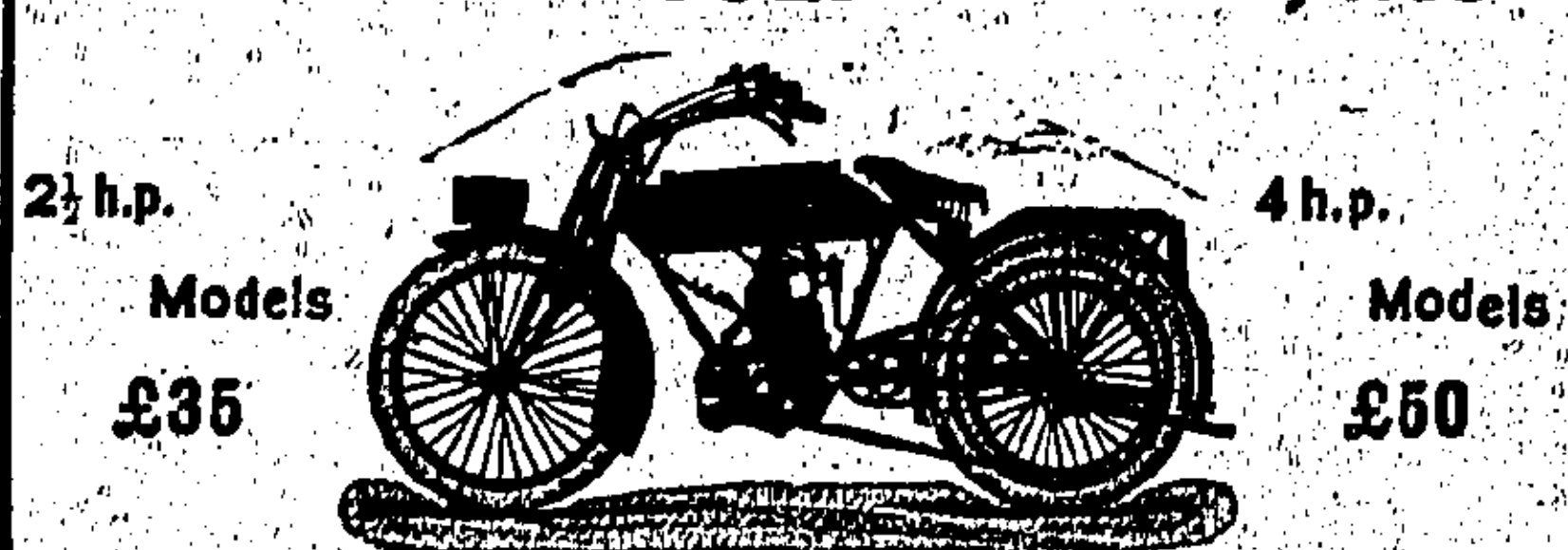
THE CANTON FLOOD FUND.

New Programme Arranged each Night.

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Compare our prices with any others, then call at our Machinery Office and inspect the very latest Models of the

Wonderful WOLF Motorcycles



Equipped with Improved Two-speed Counter-shaft Gear.
Kick Starter, Chain & Belt Drive, Pump & Tools.

ALEX. ROSS & Co.,

Machinery Office,
4, Des Voeux Road Central.

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EVERY EVENING AT NORTH BEACH.

ICES.

Cold Minerals, Tea, Coffee, Cakes, etc.
Supplied from 4 p.m. daily at Hongkong prices.
With Best attendance.

THE ALEXANDRA CAFE

CATERERS.

FRENCH LESSONS

M. C. MOUSSON

15, Morrison Hill Road

NOTICE

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 (ESTABLISHED 1796)
 LONDON & LIVERPOOL.
 STOCKS KEPT IN HONGKONG
 of all kinds of Varnishes, Paints, etc. for all purposes.
 HONGKONG BRANCH, Alexandra Building.

NOTICE

HILL'S IMPERIAL
 (VIRGINIA CIGARETTE)
 IS THE BEST THAT CAN BE HAD FOR
\$1.30 per 100.

BADMINTON MIXTURE
\$1.00 per 1/4 lb. tin.
 [OBTAINABLE AT
HONGKONG CIGAR STORE.

NOTICES

SILIMPOPON (SEBATTIK) COAL.

The undersigned having been appointed Agents for the Cowie Harbour Coal Co., Ltd. are prepared to quote prices for best quality Silimpopon Coal trimmed into Bunkers at Sebatik or Sandakan (British North Borneo).

Silimpopon Coal compares favourably with the better grades of Japanese Coal and gives good results on a very moderate consumption.

Steamers calling at Sebatik or Sandakan exclusively for Silimpopon Coal (other cargo or Bunkers) are exempt from payment of all Port charges.

At Sebatik steamers are berthed alongside the Company's wharf where there is a minimum depth of 27 to 28 feet at low water, Spring Tides.

Charts of Sibuko Bay, (Sebatik Harbour) Prices, and all other information concerning the Port can be had on application to the Agents.

BRADLEY & Co., Ltd.
 Agents Cowie Harbour Coal Co., Ltd.
 Hongkong, 8th June, 1915.

NOTICES

CANTON KOWLOON RAILWAY.

HONGKONG-CANTON EXPRESS SERVICE.

The Public is hereby notified that on and from Saturday, July 31st, the full train service will be resumed.

By Order,
 THE ADMINISTRATION,
 Chinese Section,
 Canton Kowloon Railway.

By order,
 H. P. WINSLOW,
 Manager,
 British Section,
 Kowloon Canton Railway,
 July, 8th 1915.

SINGON & CO.

Established A. D. 1880.

IRON, STEEL, METAL AND HARDWARE MERCHANTS. Wholesale and Retail Ironmongers, Pig Iron and Foundry Castings, General Storekeepers and Shipchangers. Nos. 35 and 37, King Loong Street, (2nd Street west of Central Market) Telephone No. 515.

NOTICE

I, Donald Macdonald, of York Building, Hongkong, hereby give notice that in consequence of having purchased the s.s. "Oriental," I have applied to the Board of Trade, Under Section 47 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894 in respect of the ship "Oriental" of Greenock, official number 93210 of gross tonnage 5284 tons, register tonnage 3085 tons, heretofore owned by The Peninsula and Oriental Steam Navigation Co. for permission to change her name to "Hong Kheng" and to have her registered in the new name at the Port of Hongkong as owned by the Ho Hong Steam Ship Co., Ltd. of 51, King Street, Singapore.

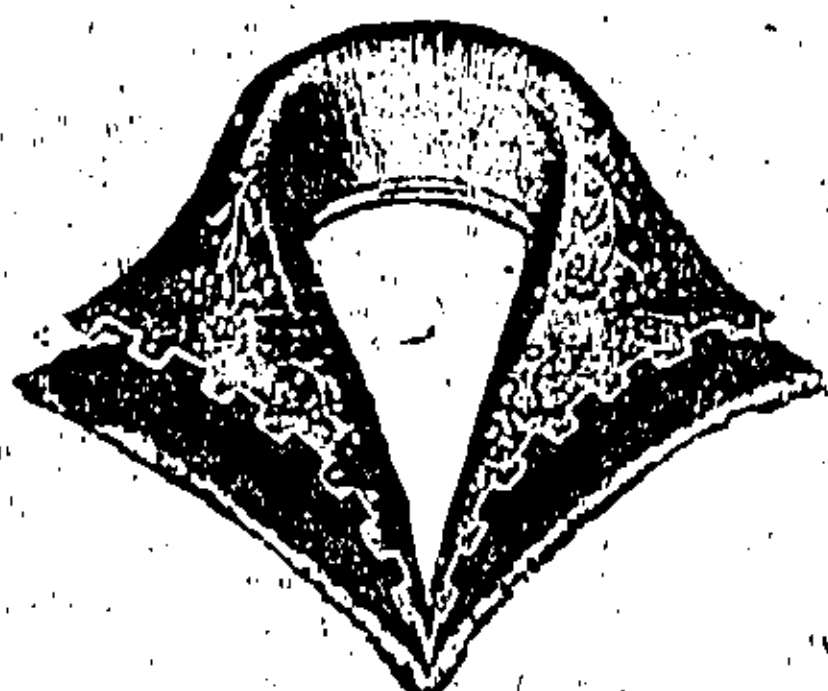
Any objections to the proposed change of name must be sent to the Registrar of Shipping at Hongkong, within seven days from the appearance of this advertisement.
 Dated at Hongkong this 30th day of July, 1915.

A OF OUR SALE IS THE
 SPECIAL DISPOSAL OF ALL RE-
 FEATURE GENUINE STOCK AT
 REDUCTIONS.

WHITEAWAY'S

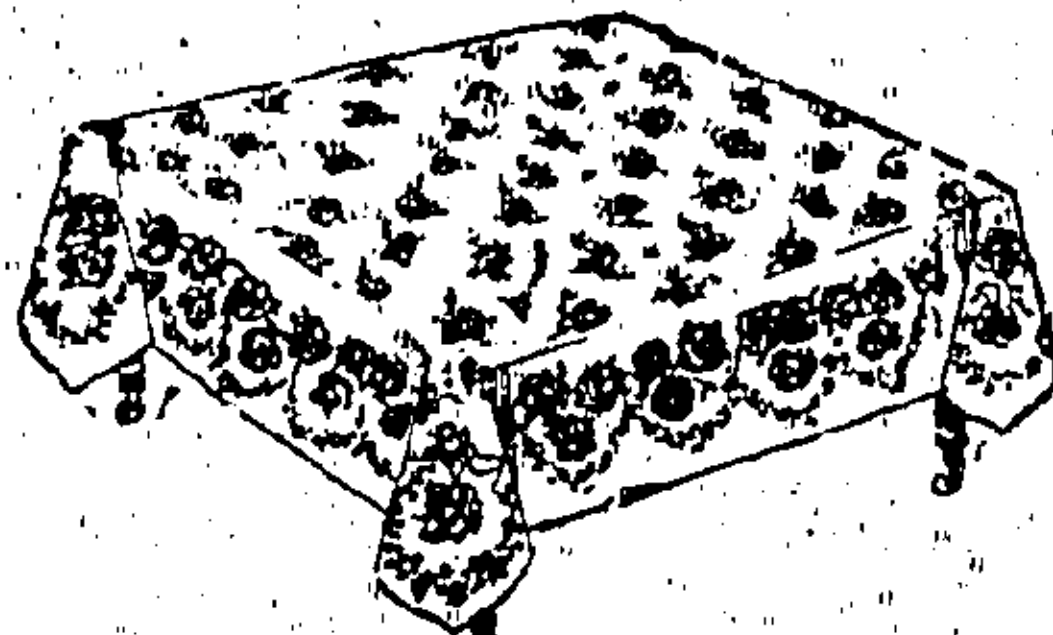
AUGUST SALE BEGINS ON TUESDAY AUGUST 3RD.

ALL HAVE BEEN TURNED OUT
 SUMMER AT PRICES THAT WILL
 GOODS COMMAND A BUYING
 INTEREST. AN EARLY
 VISIT SOLICITED.



COLLARS, FINE WHITE LAWN COLLARS

Daintily Embroidered. As
 Illustration
 Usual Price \$1.25 Each.
 Sale Price \$1.10 Each



TIFFIN CLOTHS

A Well Bleached Cotton Damask Cloth.
 Size 51 ins. Square
 Usual Price \$2.00 2.50 Each
 Sale Price \$1.75 2.25 Each

HEARTH RUGS

A small Lot of
 Tapestry Rugs
 Size 27 by 54
 Usual Price \$2.00
 Sale Price \$1.75

STATIONERY

Pads Containing 200
 Sheets of Faint
 Ruled Paper.
 Usual Price 50 cts
 Sale Price 45 cts.
 Each.

LADIES SHOES

Oddments in White
 Canvas Walking and
 Tennis Shoes.
 Sale Price \$1.00
 and up.

SUNSHADES

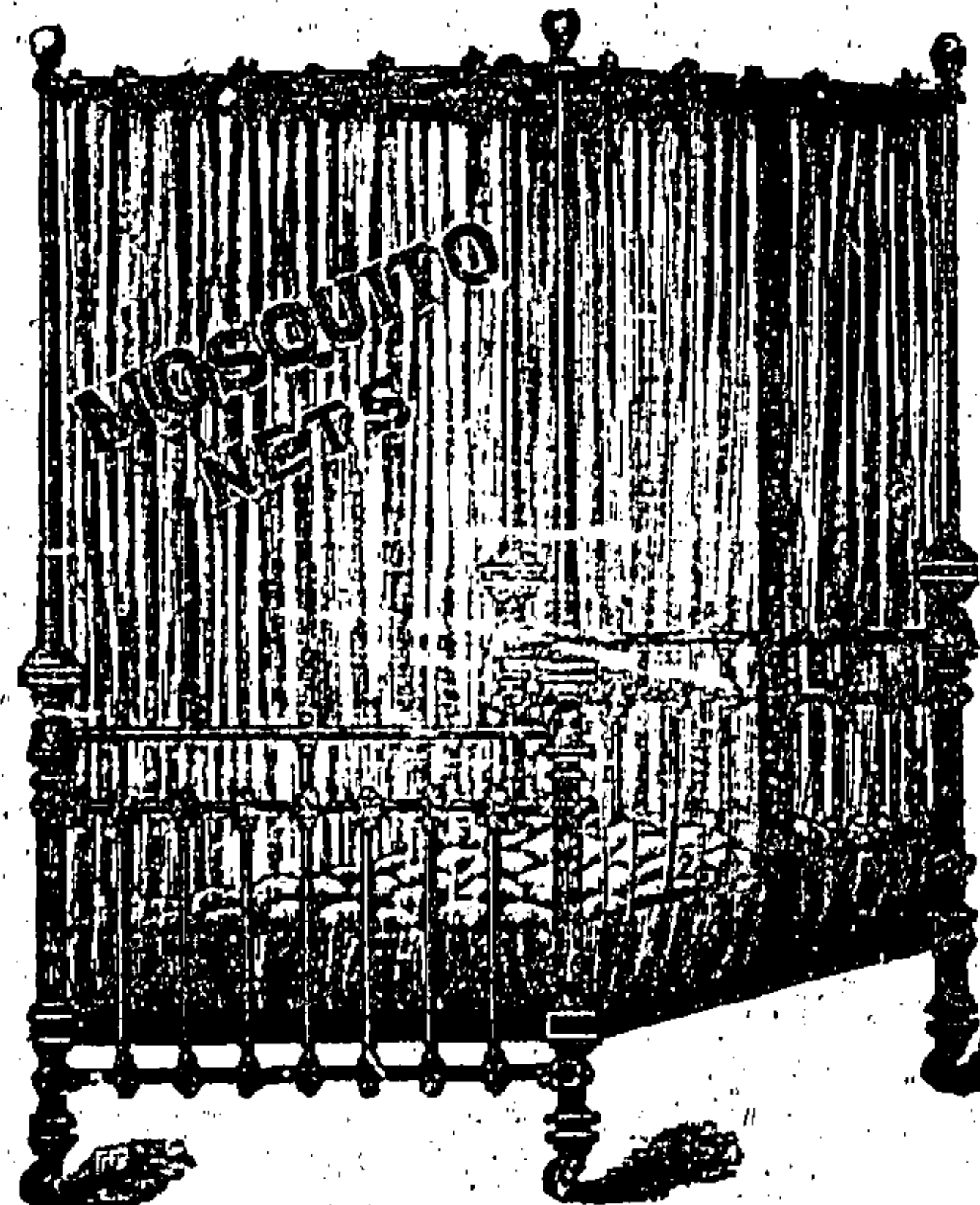
Ladies Tussore Sun-
 Shades with Green
 and Red Linings.
 Usual Price \$2.75
 Sale Price \$2.50

PADLOCKS

A large Range of
 Useful Padlocks in
 All Sizes.
 Sale Price from
 30 cts Each

TENNIS BOOTS

White Canvas Tennis
 Boots for Men. A few
 Pairs to Clear.
 Sale Price \$1.00
 Pair.



MOSQUITO NETS

Fine Quality Netting, made up with Full Corners.
 Calico Roof and Frill.
 Height 6 feet 3 ins.
 Width 3 3 1/2 4 4 1/2 5 Feet
 Usual Price \$7.50 8.00 8.50 9.00 9.50 Each
 Sale Price \$6.25 7.25 7.75 8.25 8.50 Each.
 Prices for other Qualities and Sizes may be had
 on Application.



BRITISH MADE RAZORS

"The Gentleman's Favourite" Razor.
 Sheffield Steel.
 Usual Price \$1.25
 Sale Price \$1.10

STATIONERY

Boxes Containing 24
 Sheets Creamlaid
 paper, 24 Envelopes
 to Match.

Usual Price 30 cts.
 Sale Price 25 cts.

FACE POWDER

Yardleys Powder de
 Riz in White,
 Rachel, Rose.
 Usual Price 6 1/2 cts.

Sale Price
 50 cts. Box.

LACE CURTAINS

Odd Pairs of White
 and Cream Curtains.
 Greatly Reduced

LADIES VESTS

White Ribbed Cotton
 Vests, no Sleeves.
 Sale Price
 \$1.00 for Four.

ROBES

Voile and lace Robes
 at a Huge Sacrifice.
 Sale Price
 \$7.50 Each.

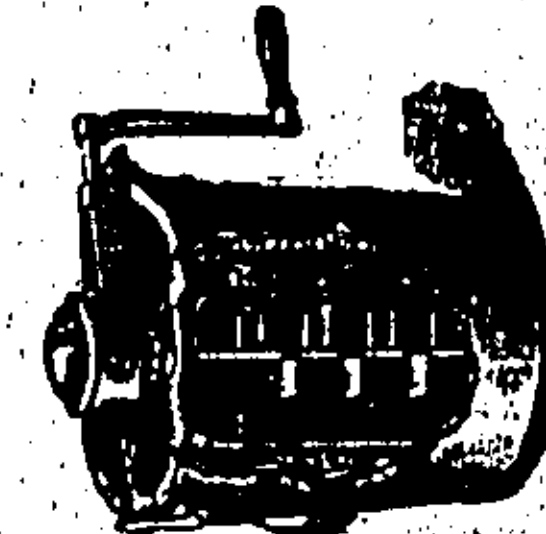
TIES

Large Selections of
 Ties in our Men's
 Department.
 Sale Price
 \$1.00 for Two.



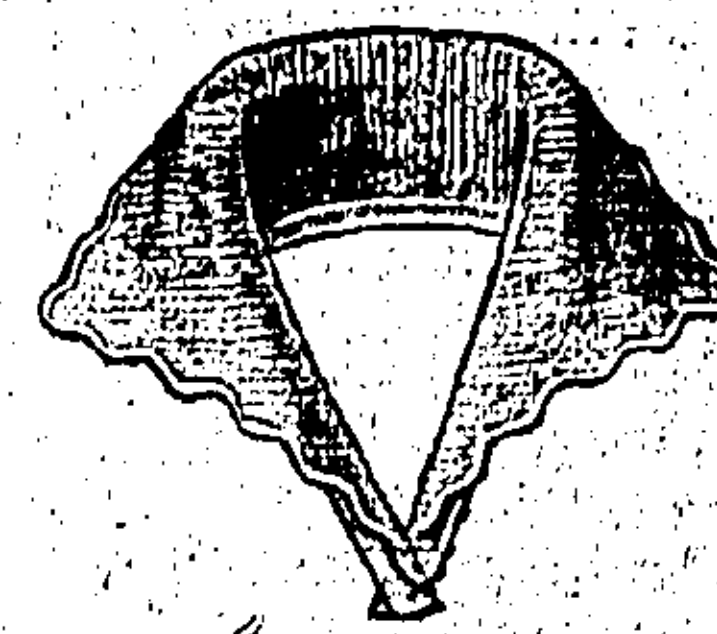
MEN'S BOOTS

White Canvas uppers
 Medium weight Soles
 and Heels.
 Usual Price \$4.00
 Sale Price \$3.60 Pair.



POLAR FREEZERS.

Size	Usual Price	Sale Price
1 pt	4.25	\$3.75
2 "	5.25	4.75
2 "	6.25	5.50



PIQUE COLLARS

Plain White, with
 Scalloped Edge.
 Usual Price 60 cts.
 Sale Price 50 cts Each.



LADIES CANVAS SHOES

Fine White Canvas Uppers
 Serviceable Medium weight
 Leather Soles and Heels. Neat
 Toe Cap, Covered Heel.
 Usual Price \$5.50 Pair.
 Sale Price \$5.00 Pair.



LADIES' HEMSTITCHED HANDKERCHIEFS

**LADIES LAWN HAND-
 KERCHIEFS**

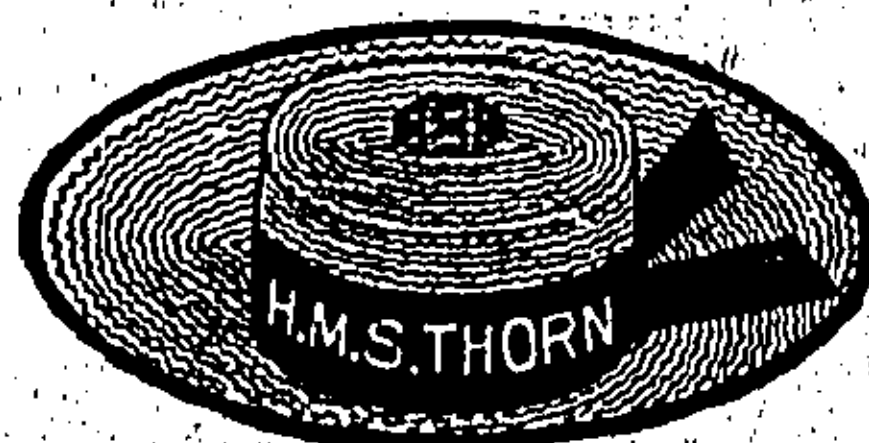
With Hemstitched Borders
 Strong Serviceable Qualities

Usual Price 85 cts \$1.50 \$1.75

\$2.25

Sale Price 75 cts \$1.35 \$1.60

\$2.00



BOYS' MAN-O-WAR HATS

A large Selection of Styles
 and Qualities.

Usual Price \$1.65 1.75 2.00
 2.50 3.00

Sale Price \$1.50 1.60 1.75
 2.20 2.75

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MAIL STEAMERS

REMARKABLE FRENCH AVIATION FEATS.

ENEMY AGAIN DISAPPOINTED.

ENEMY CROSSES THE VISIULA.

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FRENCH SUBMARINE SUNK.

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AN IDEAL DRINK FOR
SUMMER MONTHS

WHITEWAY'S
CYDER

SWEET OR DRY

As supplied to all the leading London Hotels and Clubs such as Savoy, Claridges, Berkeley, Trocadero, Hyde Park and Royal Automobile, Raleigh and Conservative Clubs.

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WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

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Oysters, Fresh, Fried or Stewed
London Haddocks, Kippers &c.

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by George William Cade Barnett at 11, Ace House
Street in the City of Victoria, Hongkong.